THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper In North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Port Almanac—February 2.

Sun Rises	7.01 A M
Sun Sets	5.38 P M
Day's Length	10 h 37 m
High Water at Southport	10.10 A M
High Water at Wilmington	11.58 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 2.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 52°; 8 p. m., 60°, maximum, 72°; minimum, 49°; mean 60°.

Rainfall for the day 0.; rainfall for the month up to date, 0.00.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina: Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain at night; southerly, shifting to northeasterly winds.

A storm of considerable extent is central in the St. Lawrence valley. A smaller storm area has existed on the Texas coast for the past two days. It still remains nearly stationary, but will probably advance to the eastward Sunday. A third storm has appeared in Western Canada.

Increasing cloudiness, with rain, is indicated in the South Alantic and East Gulf States, and clearing weather in the West Gulf States. The weather will continue fair throughout the West. Lower temperature is indicated in the Ohio valley and Mississippi valley, and no decided change in other districts.

OUTLINES.

Senate and House—Free silver coinage; the Senate Bond bill passed the Senate by a vote of 42 to 35; the bill now goes to the House for concurrence; Senator Gorman says the bill cannot meet with the President's approval. —— Financial situation—New York Bank statement. —— Treasury gold reserve—Its condition at the close of business; the new issue of bonds; over three hundred bids already received. —— The public debt—statement issued from the Treasury Deparment.——Spots and futures market yesterday. —— War in Cuba—Patriots find encouragment in the action of the United States Senate; hopeful of recognition of their belligerency; insurgents encounters the Spanish troops. —— Fitzsimmons-Maher—The pugilistic contest to take place near El Paso. —— Armenian troubles—No hope of aid from the British Government.——Adverse criticism in England of Lord Salisbury's policy regarding the Venezuela dispute.——The Russo-Turkish Alliance.——Grain and provision markets.——Statement of associated banks. —— New York markets: Money on call to day was quoted at 5 per cent. cotton quiet; middling gulf 8¼c; middling 8¼c; Southern flour quiet and firm; common to extra fair $3.80@2.90; good to choice $3.00@3.20; wheat—spot dull and higher with options generally nominal; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 80½@80⅝c; afloat 81⅛@81⅝c; corn—spot dull and firmer; No. 2 at elevator 86⅞c; afloat 87⅛c; spirits turpentine quiet dull and easy at 30@30½c; rosin quiet and easy; strained common to good $1.60@1.62½c.

The elevator steerer has a good many ups and downs in life but he takes them as they come.

We believed that silver was a live issue until John Sherman said it was "worn out." That settled it, for John ought to know.

The presumption is that Senator Tillman will now give his pitchfork a respite until he gets the prongs sharpened up some.

Wyoming has woman suffrage and now they are talking of running a woman for Governor. A good many people out there think a woman could keep house about as well as a man.

The reclaimed lands in the Kissemee Valley, in Florida, are said to be as rich as land can be and will produce anything from sugar cane to army beans. These lands were at one time swamp lands and were considered worthless.

Some of the Northern papers are discussing "why the St. Paul grounded." It seems to us that she grounded because in the effort to take a short cut and leave the Campania in the rear, she got into shallow water and bowled into a sandbar.

People who keep guns, torpedoes, and such things about the house should not let them lay around loose. A few days ago a couple of little tots in Hackensack, N. Y., found a loaded pistol in a room, and playing with it one shot the other dead.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LVII.—NO. 833. WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1896. WHOLE NO. 8,971

THE MORNING STAR, THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

Hiram Lester, who died in the Henry county, Ga., poor house a few days ago at the age of 128 years, is said to have been the oldest person in Georgia. We had some doubts about the 128 until we saw it stated that he was born in North Carolina. He probably lived in this State long enough before he emigrated to Georgia, to lay the foundation for a multitude of years. If he had remained in North Carolina he would probably have lived much longer, and kept out of the poor house.

Spain wants to borrow another $50,000,000 to pursue the war business in Cuba. As the New York *World* seems to think that unfair discrimination has been made against the widows and orphans in this country by not giving them a fair whack at bidding on the $100,000,000 bonds that are to be issued, we suggest that they might take advantage of this Spanish loan to invest some of their surplus gold.

An attache of the Japanese consulate in New York is relieving the anxiety of manufacturers who are looking to the future with dread of Japanese competition, as a result of the cheap labor over there, by assuring them that labor will not always be as cheap as now; that it has raised in price considerably since the Chinese war, and will continue to raise as the factories multiply.

Mr. W. J. Weeks, of Yaphank, Long Island, is a nimble glider on the ice, but it is not remarkable since he has been practicing for nigh onto these 73 years, for he began young. He now challenges any man in the world of 70 for a 50 or a 500-mile race and challenges the world, regardless of age, sex, or previous condition, to a bout at writing with heels 1,000 words on the ice.

Idaho must be a healthy country for Jack rabbits. The people who havn't much to do out there in the winter season hold Jack rabbit sociables, round 'em up and sometimes murder 4,000 to 5,000 in a single round. The other day they bagged 2,000 and shipped them to Salt Lake City to feed the hungry.

The Malden (Mass.) Miss, who wants a fellow to pay her $1,500 for two kisses, surreptiously appropriated, values stolen kisses at $750 a piece, much more than they would be likely to command on the open market.

Aliceton, that town in Wisconsin which has a hundred and fifty men in it and not a woman, should change its name to Jimtown, or Johannesburg.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAM'L BEAR, SR—Safes.
CASH—Paid for beeswax.
W. B. COOPER—Seed potatoes.
MERCER & EVANS—63½ steps.
JAS. D. NUTT—Tar and toney.
FOR RENT—Hotel at Statesville.
W J STEWART—Announcement.
KATZ & POLVOGT—January sale.
STR E A HAWES—For Clear Run.
JOHNSON & FORE—Embroideries.
HALL & PEARSALL—Seed potatoes.
R R BELLAMY & CO—Open all day.
D MURPHY—Auction sale of horses.
WANTED—Situation as bookkeeper.
WORTH & WORTH—Seed potatoes.
TAYLOR'S BAZAAR—At less than cost.
J W MURCHISON—Agric'l implements
WIL. SAV. & Trust Co.—Chief object.
J H BUNTING—Prescription specialist
ALDERMAN HARDWARE CO—Cash talks
W E SPRINGER & CO—The Chicago.
J H REHDER & CO—Almost given away
J L BOATWRIGHT CO—Fine groceries.
G R FRENCH & SON—Above compa'n
OPERA HOUSE—Story of the Reformation.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

GUIDE to Speculation.
U C ELLIS—Photographs.
WANTED—Bright young men.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The stage of water in the river at Fayetteville Friday, at 8 a. m., was 7 feet.

— Local forecast for to-day: Cloudy, with probably occasional showers; variable winds.

— The steamer *Frank Sessoms*, now running on Black river, will resume her schedule on the Cape Fear about the first of March next.

— The box sheet for reserved seats for the "Story of the Reformation" for Tuesday evening will open on Monday at 8 a. m. at Yates' bookstore.

— Mr. Morgan L. Skipper, a well-known and popular young man, will open a news stand to-morrow at Gordon's store, corner Front and Market streets.

— The steamer *E. A. Hawes*, Capt. Ward, has entered upon her regular schedule on Black river, leaving Wilmington Monday and Thursday of each week for Clear Run and other points.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale", are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. James Willson is sick and confined to his home with fever.

— Mr. J. V. Buckner, of Lynchburg, Va., is here, registered at the Purcell.

— Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Williams, of Burgaw, were visiting in the city yesterday.

— Messrs. John D. Kerr and L. P. Borbuy, of Clinton, are in the city on business.

— Mr. J. L. Croom, who has been sick for the past few weeks, was able to be out yesterday.

— Mr. Thos. S. Bowles, of Richmond, Va., was in the city yesterday, registered at The Purcell.

— The STAR regrets to learn that Capt. Steve. L. Meredith is sick at his home on Red Cross street and not expected to live.

— Mr. L. J. Cooper, of Florida, has a position with his brother, Mr. W. B. Cooper, commission merchant here, as travelling salesman.

— Mr. R. F. Hamme has returned from a ten days' visit to Granville county, where his father was quite sick. He left him slightly improved.

— Mr. I. Strauss, of Sumter, S. C., has returned from a visit to New York, and is spending a few days with his brother, Mr. Joe. Strauss, in this city.

— Messrs. R. G. Grady, Burgaw; J. J. Adkins, Southport; F. M. Pickett, High Point; A. J. Galloway, Goldsboro, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Mr. L. Tate Bowden's condition was unchanged last night. He is still very low; his friends, however, hope for a change for the better in the next few days.

— Mr. G. W. Witte, formerly ticket agent for the A. C. L. in this city, now holding a similar position at Charleston, S. C., was visiting friends here yesterday.

HOMICIDE AT MAYESVILLE.

A Desperate Negro Killed in Self-Defence By Mr. S. L. Horne.

Information was received here yesterday of a serious affray at Mayesville, in Jones county, on the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk railroad, in which a negro named Ferdinand Smith was shot and killed by Mr. S. L. Horne, a merchant of that place.

There was a large number of negroes in town last Friday, attending a circus, and during the afternoon Smith and other negroes entered Mr. Horne's store, and, behaving in a boisterous and disorderly manner, were ordered to leave. All left except Smith, who was finally ejected from the store. In a few minutes Smith returned, armed with a stick of wood, and attempted to assault Mr. Horne, when the latter shot him with a pistol, the ball striking Smith in the left side near the heart. The negro ran across the street and fell dead. Soon after the shooting Mr. Horne left his store and has not since been heard of. An inquest was held by the coroner of Jones county yesterday.

The negroes were greatly excited and made threatening demonstrations, and during Friday night all the white men in the place were on guard. Yesterday the crowds dispersed, and last night everything was quiet and no disturbance was apprehended.

Mr. Horne was a resident of Wilmington for several years; was a quiet, inoffensive citizen, not only well known and liked here but throughout Eastern North Carolina. He was married and has a wife and two children, who came to this city last night from Mayesville, owing to threats by negroes. He was a brother of Engineer Guilford Horne, of the A. C. L., and brother-in-law of Mr. J. L. Croom and Mr. W. B. Jordan, all of this city, and has a brother who is foreman of the iron works at Goldsboro, one chief clerk with Mr. H. E. Newbury, at his home in Magnolia, and another who is engineer on the R. & D. R. R. It is thought he will surrender as soon as it is safe for him to return to Maysville for trial.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—76 bales cotton.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—169 bales cotton, 16 casks spirits turpentine, 63 bbls rosin, 47 bbls tar, 9 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—66 bales cotton, 10 casks spirits turpentine, 110 bbls rosin, 11 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—1 bale cotton, 30 casks spirits turpentine, 50 bbls rosin, 48 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk R. R.—84 bales cotton, 20 casks spirits turpentine.

Steamer D Murchison—8 bales cotton 98 casks spirits turpentine, 388 bbls rosin, 257 bbls tar.

Steamer Frank Sessoms—2 bales cotton, 225 bbls rosin, 59 bbls tar.

Schooner Mary Wheeler—4 bales cotton

William's raft—444 bbls rosin.

Total receipts—Cotton, 405 bales; spirits turpentine, 104 casks; rosin, 1,275 bbls; tar, 411 bbls, crude turpentine, 20 bbls.

New Industrial Enterprise.

Messrs. Yancey and Wrey, representing the Atlanta Company which proposes to establish a plant here for delinting cotton seed, for export, (as heretofore told in the STAR) yesterday closed a contract for the lease of the building and grounds of the Industrial Manufacturing Company in the southern part of the city. The company will at once put in the necessary machinery and expect to be ready for work in a month or two

SUPERIOR COURT.

Verdict for Plaintiffs in the Case of Remington and Wife vs. G. L. Kirby—W. B. Larkins Sentenced—Order in the Case of S. McD. Tate vs. Bank of New Hanover et al.

Yesterday in the Superior Court argument was concluded in the case of Pym Remington and wife vs. G. L. Kirby. Speeches were made by Messrs. DeBrutz Cutlar and Jno. D. Bellamy, Jr., for the plaintiff, and Messrs. R. F. Daniels, of Goldsboro, and Sol. C. Weill for the defence. The case went to the jury about 6 p. m. and the Court then took a recess until 8 o'clock. At 11.20 p. m the jury came into Court and gave answer to the following issues:

First—Did the plaintiff abandon the land described in the lease? Answer—No.

Second—Did the plaintiff, on his part or before the entry by the defendant, comply with the terms of the lease? Answer—Yes.

Third—What amount, if any, is the plaintiff entitled to recover, actual damages? Answer—$603 90.

Fourth—What amount, if any, shall the plaintiff recover by way of punitive damages? Answer—$1,000.

Mr. Sol. C. Weill, attorney for the defendant, asked that the verdict be set aside. The Judge said he would hear argument in the case Monday.

Other cases were disposed of as follows:

W. B. Larkins, who was convicted in three cases of embezzlement, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in the county house of correction, and the County Commissioners were authorized to hire him out.

Smith, Courtney & Co. vs. Industrial Manufacturing Co. Notice was given in open Court and it was ordered, that the plaintiff be required to show cause at the next term of the Court why he should not file a prosecution bond, and in default thereof why the complaint should not be dismissed.

An order was signed by the Judge as follows:

S. McD. Tate vs. Bank of New Hanover, et al. Upon the reading and filing of report of Messrs. Jno. D. Bellamy, Jr., and A. M. Waddell, special commissioners, it is ordered that they each be allowed one hundred dollars for services rendered and to be renewed. This is on account, with the understanding that the compensation of the special commissioners shall be fixed at the next term of this Court. Notice is given in open Court to all the parties interested that the rate of compensation to be allowed special commissioners shall be fixed at the next term of this Court, when and where all parties will be heard in the motion, and it is further ordered that this receiver file an itemized report of all amounts paid to attorneys and special commissioners in this cause.

WILMINGTON POSTOFFICE.

Mail Carts for Use of Letter Carriers—Secret Service Officials Commend the Force Here for Promptness and Efficiency.

A STAR reporter noticed on the streets yesterday a handsome mail cart, driven by one of the letter carriers, and learned that it is to be used in delivering mail on the outskirts of the city. It is a two-wheeled trap with canopy top, containing a mail box, with platform in rear for carrier to stand upon and drive and deliver mail. It has an adjustable spring seat that can be used when mail is all delivered. It is painted in white, blue and gold, and lettered "U. S. Mail. Carrier No. 1."

The reporter called at the Postoffice to ask if all of the carriers were to be furnished with these carts, to which the postmaster replied only two—No. 1 and No. 7—who have the outlying parts of the city.

The reporter then, upon making inquiry as to whether the Secret Service agents had been watching the letter carriers at this office, as they have in nearly every other city, replied that they had. The reporter called attention to the Chicago office, where more than one hundred carriers had been suspended and several dismissed, a result of their work in that city, and asked if the suspension of two of the carriers at this office was the result of the Secret Service people's visit here. Postmaster Morton said "No"; these men had been suspended for a short period by himself for certain violations of the law, and that the report of the Secret Service agents was very complimentary to the carriers, and in fact the only thing any of them were reported for during the week the agents were here was the failure of one of the carriers to have his number on his cap for one day.

This detective work was brought about by claims being sent to the Department at Washington amounting to several million dollars by carriers throughout the United States for over-time or extra hours. It is quite a compliment to the carriers here, and the department management in this city, to know that such a report as this has been sent the department at Washington regarding the Wilmington office, and they should feel proud to know that, after having been shadowed a week when unaware of the presence of detectives, they stand without a blemish against them.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

TO HELP A WORTHY OBJECT.

An Opportunity For Wilmingtonians to Do a Good Turn to the King's Daughters For the Benefit of the Shelter and Obtain Pleasure and Instruction at the Same Time.

One of the finest opportunities to enjoy a novel entertainment and, besides, contribute to the Shelter of the Silver Cross, for whose benefit this entertainment is given, will be afforded next Monday and Tuesday evenings at the Opera House, where the "Story of the Reformation" will be presented. A large number of persons have already evinced their interest in this production by procuring their reserved seats at Yates' book store. Every part of the programme promises to be well rendered, the participants have equipped themselves very creditably at the rehearsals, and altogether a very superior entertainment is in store, which will prove an intellectual treat. The entertainment will begin promptly at 8 p. m., and all persons desiring to get the full benefit of the production should be seated in the Opera House when 8 o'clock arrives. In Baltimore, last week, the gross receipts for the church which had this entertainment in charge were over $2 900. By crowding the Opera House each night, the King's Daughters would be enabled to clear a handsome sum of money, which would permit them to enlarge their scale of work for the coming season. It is well known throughout the city what excellent work is being done by the King's Daughters in giving many poor children the opportunity to remain at the Shelter during the months of June, July and August, and by attending this entertainment, full value for the money invested will be received, and at the same time the Shelter will receive the financial benefit. The representation of the famous "Diet" is alone well worth the admission fee. The closing view will be that of "Ecce Homo," the world famous picture. In the minds of some there may be a doubt as to the success of an affair in which there is such a mixture of talent, but that uncertainty will be dispelled when the curtain will be up. So good a cause so worthily presented may surely count on generous support and substantial recognition.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

St. Matthew's English Lutheran church, Fourth street above Bladen, Rev. G. D. Bernheim, pastor Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 7.30 o'clock; Sunday school at 3.30 p. m. Seats all free and every person cordially invited.

St. Paul's church, Fourth and Orange streets, Rev. F. N. Skinner, rector. Services to-day, Septuagesima Sunday, at 11 a. m., 4 and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 3.30 p. m. All seats free.

Services in St. John's church, Septuagesima Sunday, by the rector, Rev. Dr. Carmichael, at 11 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. Sunday school 3.30 p. m.

Rev. John T. Edmundson, an evangelist from Baltimore, Md., will assist Rev. J. B. Harrell, pastor of South Side Baptist Church, in a series of meetings, beginning to-night at 7.30 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to everybody to attend these meetings.

COLORED CHURCHES.

St. Stephen's A. M. E. church, corner Fifth and Red Cross streets, Rev. E. J. Gregg, pastor. Preaching this day at 10.30 a. m. by the pastor. The Lord's Supper at 8 p. m. Rev. John E. Mallette will preach his farwell sermon at 7.30 p. m. A cordial invitation to all of these services.

There will be preaching to-day at the First Baptist church, corner Fifth and Campbell streets at 11 a. m.; at 8 p. m. the Lord's Supper will be administered; Sabbath school at 1 p. m.; preaching at 7.30 p. m. Strangers and friends are welcome. Joseph Spells, pastor.

The Central Baptist church, corner Seventh and Red Cross streets, Rev. L. T. Christmas pastor. Welcome visitors, strangers and all to preaching to-day at 10.30 a. m., 8 p. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m.

There will be preaching at Ebenezer Baptist church to-day at 11 o'clock a. m., 8 p. m., Rev. F. G. Rangland; 7.30 p. m., Rev. H. M. Maloy. Rev. C. P. Johnson, pastor.

Wilmington Driving Association.

A STAR reporter called at the Wilmington Driving Club's headquarters yesterday afternoon, and found the "sports" there in numbers. Upon inquiry it was learned that another race would be had in about ten days, with a large number of entries, and that the members are all enthusiastic over the races proposed in the STAR by trainer Allen Friday, to be held just after the Newbern Fair, and that a meeting would be held next Wednesday to arrange for the races and to make up a list of prizes.

"Limber Jim," Mr. S. P. Cowan's horse, which showed such a "clean pair of hoofs" in Friday's races, will be shipped to Newbern to-morrow in charge of trainer W. P. Allen, of New York, to take a ten days' training. The association has acquired renewed energy, and has a large number of applicants for membership since the race Friday.

Ground-Hog Day.

February 2d is the day which rural myth and local tradition assert marks the annual reappearance of the ground-hog or wood-chuck after his cold winter stay under ground.

If the sun is shining and he sees his shadow, so the story runs, he promptly goes back where he came from and stays six weeks longer, for weather lore has taught him that it is sure to be cold and disagreeable above the ground.

Cotton Notes.

The receipts of cotton here yesterday were 405 bales; same day last year, 459. Receipts for the month of January, 17,221 bales; same month last year, 18,484. Receipts for the crop year to February 1st, 150,879 bales; for same months last year, 216,238.

Stock at this port, 14 753 bales; at same date last year, 14,917.

Best typewriter ribbons in the city at only 75 cents apiece. Satisfaction guaranteed. Myers & Lewis, No. 8 South Front street. †

RALEIGH NEWS LETTER.

CONFERENCE OF REPUBLICAN AND POPULIST POLITICIANS.

Butler and Pritchard Have Fallen Out—North Carolina Building and Supply Company Incorporated — The Railroad Wreck at Manly — A Convict From Stanly County Sent to the Penitentiary For Ninety-Nine Years—The Teachers' Assembly May Meet in Wilmington.

[*Star Correspondence*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 1.

The North Carolina Building and Supply Company was incorporated here to-day with a capital stock of $30,000. The incorporators are Col. W. J. Hicks, J. E. Beckwith and son June, of Georgia, and W. J. Ellington. A planing mill will be located at Troy, N. C.

There does not seem to be much doubt but that Butler and Pritchard have fallen out, and a combination effected between Mott and Butler. Fortune's letter is said to have confirmed the story.

The mules killed in the wreck at Manly yesterday were thought to have been the property of Leach and Barbee, of this city. Such was not the case. These gentlemen received their car-load this morning to their great satisfaction.

Sheriff John A. Sims, of Stanly, arrived in the city yesterday with a prisoner, who has poor prospects ahead of him. His name is Chalmers Platt, and he comes to serve a term of 99 years, which he will in all probability never serve. Platt is a rapist.

Recently three trials have taken place in this State which have attracted widespread attention, not only in this State but in others. The defendants in either of those three cases would have done well to have escaped lynch law in some States. Some people were remarking to day how light they all got off.

Yesterday evening, about 5:30 p. m., Alphabet Leak, the political preacher, and Ed. Johnson, entered the Yarboro lobby. They went straight to Room No. 1, Col. O. H. Dockery's. In a few moments ex Judge Speir Whitaker came from the Dockery headquarters. The crowd in the lobby became inquisitive. What could ex Judge Whitaker have been doing, and what did Leak want?

The brethren were in and out No. 1 until a late hour, and this morning the Hon. O. H. Dockery, who is strictly in the field for the Republican nomination for Governor, returned to his home in Richmond.

The presence of the politicians here yesterday gives politics a new lease of life. Rumors were very "fly." It was stated repeatedly that Justice Walter Clark was Butler's choice for Governor of all other men. Republicans did not relish this.

Evidently Col. Dockery does not think that the Republicans will yield the Governorship. The party which gets the gubernatorial nomination gets the spoils. It is bigger than U. S. Senator and all other State offices put together, for it carries with it the distribution of three-fourths of the offices in the State.

Yesterday's Charlotte *Observer* stated that the factional fight between Settle and Pritchard for the mastery of the situation in the State had been referred to Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, for arbitration. It was also stated that Senator Quay had decided with Pritchard and that there must be complete fusion.

Mr. Settle flatly denied yesterday that any such thing had occurred.

Senator Butler is expected to reach this city in a short while. A meeting of the Populist Executive Committee is likely.

Mr. H. S. Leard, who went to Wilmington with Prof. Joyner and Prof. Parker, of the Teachers' Assembly, tells me that Wilmington stands an excellent chance of being selected for the annual meeting of the assembly.

[*Special Star Telegram*]

The Governor has offered a reward of $100 for the parties who attempted to kill Mr. M. K. Parker, superintendent of the cotton mills, in Cumberland county, near Fayetteville.

Death of Mrs. J. G. L. Geischen.

The many friends of Mr. J. G. L. Geischen, one of the leading German citizens of Wilmington, will regret to learn of the death of his estimable wife, which occurred yesterday morning at eleven o'clock at the residence, corner of Front and Red Cross streets. She had been in bad health for some time past, and gradually grew worse until her death. She was a sister of Mrs. L. Harsen, Mrs. Jno. C. Boesch and Miss Emma Glaymeyer, of this city, and leaves two small children, both girls.

Mrs. Geischen was born March 31st, 1864, at Otterndorf, Hanover, Germany, and was consequently in the 33d year of her age. She was a lady of most refined and cultivated manners, beloved by all who knew her and mourned by her many friends. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock from the residence, corner front and Red Cross streets.

COTTON AND WHEAT.

Speculation in the Staple Dull and Featureless—Large Amount of Short Covering in Wheat.

[*Special Star Telegram*]

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Wheat jumped one cent in Chicago at the opening, on a large amount of short covering caused by the reduction of about a million and a half bushels in the Liverpool stock. The demand from shorts continued throughout the day and was aided by the crowd, who carried the price to 67¼c. Sentiment is growing more bullish. The market is at last in the hands of the public and there is no knowing how high they will carry it. Seventy cent wheat in our opinion is only a few days off.

The speculation in cotton to-day was dull and featureless. Total sales only 81,600 bales and fluctuations confined within a range of two or three points. This brief statement covers all that developed. CROLIUS & CO.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopedia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office

DIED.

GEISCHEN—In this city, yesterday at 11 o'clock a. m., MRS LOUISA GEISCHEN, wife of John G. L. Geischen, aged 31 years, 10 months and 1 day.

Funeral this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church. Interment in Oakdale.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPEN ALL DAY, Sunday, Feb. 2, '96.

Robt. R. Bellamy & Co.,

N. W. Cor. Front and Market St.

feb 2 tf

SAFES!

All Sizes and Make.

WRITE OR CALL ON

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.

12 Market Street,

jan 19 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Clothing!

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.

We intend making a change in our Clothing Department, and in order to do this we will have to make a Clean Sweep.

These Prices are for a short time only:

Men's Wool $6.00 Black Cheviot Suits, $3.50
Brown and Gray $7.00 Suits, $4.50.
Men's Double-breasted All Wool Suit, regular price $7.50, now $5.00.
All Wool $18.50 Suits,
Round Cuts, Square Cuts and Cutaways, 18 different styles, only $7.00.
$15.00 and $18.00 Suits only $9.75.
Big Bargains in Boys' and Children's Suits.

Pants! Pants! Pants!

$1.00 Pants, "good value," 60c.
$1.75 to $4.00 Pants, your choice $1.35.
All of our $5.00 and $6.00 Pants, $3.50.
One lot of Boys' Overcoats, sizes 15 to 18 years, worth $6.00 to $9.00, now $2.98.
Few Men's $12.50 Overcoats, $8.95.

Remember these prices are for a short time only. Do not wait too long, or you will not find the size you want. Take the street car to

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

'Phone 118. Next Fourth Street Bridge.

Car fare paid on purchases over $2.00.

jan 19 tf

STORY OF THE REFORMATION

Or Life of Luther.

OPERA HOUSE,

Monday and Tuesday Evenings, February 3d and 4th, 8 P. M.

Auspices Ministering Circle of King's Daughters, for the benefit of the Shelter of the Silver Cross.

Elucidated by MRS. H. E. MONROE, the Renowned Philadelphia Lecturer, with the aid of 85 Superb Stereopticon Views and 150 persons from the various churches in 16th Century Costumes.

Two Allegorical Processions—Luther's Famous Trial at Worms—Friuth Monk and Choir Boys—Nuns Leaving a Convent.

Admission, 50c. No extra charge for reserved seats The chart for selection of reserved seats at Yates' Book Store will be open on and after Friday, January 31st, 9 a m

Novel entertainment.—"Baltimore American," January 21, '96. jan 26 1w

Seed Potatoes.

50 Barrels E. R. Potatoes.
15 Barrels Truckers' Potatoes.
100 Boxes Tobacco.
62 Barrels Sugar.
875 Barrels Flour.
900 Bushels R. P. Oats.
300 Bags Corn.
200 Bags Meal.
115 Boxes Cakes. All low down.

W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, 226 North Water street,

feb 2 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

Auction Sale

OF FINE HORSES AND MULES. Twenty-five head of Virginia Stock, Family Broke Horses, will be offered at auction Wednesday, February 5th, at Southerland & Cowan's Stables. One Ladies' Fine Saddle Horse in the lot. Call and inspect the stock. feb 2 3t. DAVID MURPHY.

For Rent,

IN STATESVILLE, N. C., GOOD HOTEL with twenty-five rooms, in front of Court House. Write Dr. E. O. ELLIOTT, Sparkling Catawba Springs, N. C.

feb 1 D&W 1m

Wanted,

A SITUATION AS DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKkeeper. Several years experience and can furnish all the reference required. Address "X," jan 30 tf Care of STAR Office.

Steamer E. A. Hawes

WILL LEAVE FOR CLEAR RUN AND AL points on Back River, on MONDAY and THURSDAY each week. JAS. MADDEN, Agent.

feb 1 1w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE WILL DISPOSE

of the balance of our

TOYS

—AND—

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES

—AT—

Less Than Cost,

IN PREFERENCE TO PACKING THEM AWAY!

Our Loss is Your Gain!

Churches

going to have

Christmas Trees

will do well to give us a call.

ALSO OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Millinery

Fancy Goods,

Dry Goods

Notions.

CLOAKS,

—AND—

Capes, Underwear and Corsets must be sold at Cost before stock taking.

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,

118 Market St.,

dec 29 tf Wilmington, N. C.

HARDWARE, TIN WARE.

Agricultural Implements

Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps, Loaded and Unloaded Shells, &c.

BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine our immense stock.

J. W. MURCHISON.

Old Stand of Giles & Murchison, Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C.

dec 30 tf

---63 1-2 Steps---

From the corner of Front and Princess streets will bring you to

Mercer & Evans' Shoe Store,

where you can buy Shoes as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best.

Call there, buy a pair and get a copy of the Puzzle of the Day, and see how the "Gold Bugs" and the "Silver Bugs" will get across "Greenback River" together.

Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans,

H. C. Evans' Old Stand.

dec 31 tf

The Chief Object

of this Bank is to Encourage Savings.

We want every money earner in Wilmington to have a Savings Bank Account and deposit something at a regular time. Your money will be in a safe place working for you day and night. You can get it any day if you need it or if a safe and more profitable investment should be offered.

Wilmington Savings and Trust Co.

jan 26 tf

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news paper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 2, 1896

HARD TIMES MAKE CRIMINALS.

At the end of last fiscal year, June 30, the State of Iowa had in her two penitentiaries 983 convicts, which was about 200 more than in each of the two preceding years. When the Governor discovered this it put him to thinking. He didn't like to believe that the population of his State had suddenly started off on the road of depravity, and he couldn't see any reason why there should be more devils loose in Iowa than in other States, and therefore he corresponded with the Governors of other States and very much to his relief, no doubt, found that it was the same with them, that there was a very large increase in the number of criminals since the business depression and financial collapse in 1893.

This fact attracted the attention of the Governor and when he found that the same conditions prevailed in other States he arrived at the conclusion that the large increase in the population of the prisons was caused by the business and financial troubles that beset the country in 1893. He was right; but the conclusion arrived at was no discovery, for that story is as old as "hard times." The history of industrial depressions and financial disaster the world over, shows that they were accompanied and followed by a large increase in the number of criminals and suicides. The demonetization of silver by England in 1816 was followed by a financial panic which prostrated the industries of that country, and in time filled the prisons with convicts, and many graves with persons who were too honest or too proud to become criminals or convicts. That demonetization caused trouble not only in England, but in other countries, with the same results, to a greater or less extent.

We know the history of our own country in this respect and we know that there never was a financial panic which became general that was not accompanied and followed by a noticable increase of robbery, defalcations, embezzlements, murders and suicides, with a large amount of petty crimes that didn't figure in the compiled statistics and official reports. The convicts who go to penitentiaries are generally sent there for crimes of some magnitude, the mere petty offenders being punished by confinement in jails, work houses, chaingangs, etc, so that the penitentiaries only represent a certain portion of the criminal class, who have been guilty of something more than petty lawlessness.

This shows two facts, that all criminals are not criminals from choice or innate wickedness, and that many are criminals from force of circumstances, circumstances which they had no power to control but which others might have controlled. We have sufficient respect for average human nature to believe that the percentage of the criminals who are criminals from choice is very small compared with those who are not. Once a criminal, always a criminal, is the theory that the world acts upon, and the man once convicted of crime and doomed to share the lot of the convict behind the bars must lead a life of crime, or fly to some country where he is not known, for by common usage the avenues of honest occupation are closed against him. Financial storms brew over a country; the men who control large amounts of money, timid as such men generally are, become alarmed at the first mutterings and hasten to get their treasures under cover and under lock and key. They call in the money within reach and hasten the coming of the disaster they dread. Then comes the financial panic and the business and industrial prostration which closes the stores, the shops, the factories, stops the public works, holds up the railroads, steamboats, ships, stops building, mining, quarrying, and throws millions out of employment, most of whom live by their daily earnings and are dependent upon the earnings of one day for the food of the next.

Driven by hunger to desperation, is it strange that crime increases? Wouldn't it increase still more of it wasn't for the benevolence of those who organize associations to do what they can to relieve the distress of the unemployed and keep them from starvation? Thus when the pinch came in 1893 in nearly all of our cities soup houses and bread dispensaries were established and thus the needs of thousands were supplied from day to day and many kept out of prisons who otherwise would have gone there.

Isn't there a lesson in all this for the financiers and statesmen who have the shaping of our financial polices, the chief aim of many of whom seems to have been and still to be to reduce the volume of money and make it "dear," so that the man who has money to lend may make a larger profit by lending it? We do not know what the statistics show, but we venture the opinion that if the statistics of crime were compiled for the years since the demonetization of silver began, and compared with similar statistics for any corresponding preceding period, it would be found, making due allowance for the increase of the population of the countries in which such demonetization took place, that the crime of the former periods would bear no comparison with the crime of the later, notwithstanding the fact that the world has made great strides in popular education and general progress within this period.

There is a moral as well as material feature in the financial question, but this seldom or never commands the attention of the financier when he forms his theories and his systems, for he generally looks at it from his standpoint, and that is the standpoint of self-interest.

MINOR MENTION.

Senator Teller, of Colorado, is on general principles in accord with the Republican party, but he parted roads with it on the financial question, and this made it necessary for him to do at times some straight talking. As he no longer recognizes the party lash he talks out in meetin' and throws more solid chunks of truth at them when the occasion presents itself than they like to see coming. As we remarked, Mr. Teller is a silver advocate, and a very able and well equipped one, who believes the silver question is *the* vital one of the day, and hence he contends for it now as he has been contending for it for years. Some of his Republican colleagues have been remonstrating with him on the ground that he is wasting time and obstructing legislation by contending for a measure which stands no chance of passage by this Congress, which protest he replied to as follows:

"I know very well that the free silver bill will not become a law. But I am tired of being lectured by Senators who know equally well that the revenue bill will not become a law. There has never been the slightest expectation of it becoming a law. Even if it should be brought before the Senate and finally passed by the aid of two or three Populist votes, it would be sure to meet with an executive veto. Had you the slightest expectation of it ever becoming a law it would have been framed on very different lines. It was just put into Congress for a political move and for no other purpose. As this is to be a political play, we will play politics on our side."

That was a center shot coming from their own side, and it was felt the more sensibly because they knew it was a solid chunk of truth.

* *
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We believe in the sheep. It is a great animal, great for growing wool and for supplying mutton, of which a great many people are very fond. Mutton which has been properly fed, and is properly prepared and cooked makes a very toothsome dish, and it is, therefore, not strange that there should be a steadily increasing demand for it. These two facts entitle the sheep to protection—from dogs. But when it comes to tariff protection that is another thing. The flocks of this country are estimated to be worth in round numbers about $90,000,000, putting the sheep at two dollars a head, which is a pretty fair valuation. It is hardly reasonable, however, to ask the people of this country, although they may have a pretty high opinion of the sheep, to tax themselves about $200,000,000 a year to protect the fleeces that come from $90,000,000 worth of sheep, for this is what protection to wool means. It means that the people who wear woollen garments, and use other woollen fabrics would have to pay an increased price for every yard they buy, and if they couldn't pay the increased price would have to content themselves whith cheap, shoddy imitations, with which the market was crowded in the days of McKinleyism. That is asking entirely too much. In fact it is decidedly cheeky.

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A dispatch published a few days ago announced the organization of a syndicate to export American furniture to England. We suppose the purpose of this syndicate is to ship in large quantities and to enter into active competition with English and other European manufacturers. For some years past considerable quantities of American furniture have been shipped to Europe and to other countries, much of it finding a market in England and on the Continent. In 1894 the aggregate shipments amounted to $3,427,147, of which $674,894 worth went to England, and $640,858 worth to the Continent, the rest being distributed in other countries on this and the Eastern hemisphere. The furniture manufacturers of this country ought to be able to build up an immense business in other countries, for they have the advantage of European manufacturers in the abundance and cheapness of the material used, whether metal or wood, and they have the advantage of others who may be well supplied in this respect in the labor-saving machinery which cheapens the cost of production, and in the skilled labor to manage it. English manufacturers import nearly all of their walnut and much of their other timber from this country and pay high prices for it, too.

It is said that Mr. Garner is going to start a school to teach monkeys how to read. Mr. Garner should quit monkeying with the monkey. What in the mischief does the monkey want to learn to read for? In his native country when permitted to roam in unbridled liberty, all he has to do is climb a tree and stock his larder with the best there is to be had, and if brought within the precincts of civilization, all he has to do is form a partnership with some Italian gentleman to escort him around with ready-made music, give concerts and rake in the nickels. If the monkey has half as much gumption as he is credited with, he will tell Mr. Garner to go to Jerico with his reading school and let the monkey family pursue business in the usual and time-honored way.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— If Carlisle wants to help along that Presidential boom, let him pay out silver for the green backs that are offered for the Treasury's gold.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

—— Weyler, the persecutor of invalids and women in Cuba, proposes to torture the Cubans for two years. But they will be extricated from his clutches long before that.—*N. Y. Journal, Dem.*

—— Republican voters in the interior of the State should not be overconfident. When a newspaper like the Rochester *Post Express* asserts that New York "is to-day as thoroughly Republican as Vermont," it makes a statement that is not justified by the facts. This State has never been constant in its allegiance to any party. In the last six Presidential elections its electoral votes have been given three times to the Democratic and three times to the Republican parties. — *New York Commercial Advertiser, Dem.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Washington *Gazette*: We are saddened to chronicle the death of our friend, Mr. B. F. Eborn, who expired suddenly on the train near Roper about ten days ago, of heart failure. He was a brother of Mr. S S Eborn, of this town, and was 51 years old.

— Charlotte *Observer*: Mr. Frank L. Harrison, son of the late C. J. Harrison, died yesterday afternoon at 8 o'clock at his home on North Church street, of consumption, after an illness of some months. Deceased was 35 years of age. His mother preceded him but a few weeks into that bright world beyond.

— Rocky Mount *Argonaut*: Yesterday morning the purse spirit of little Helen Gray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Woodard, entered into life eternal. She had been ill for about one week with pneumonia. —— From all parts of the adjacent country we hear that the farmers are not preparing to put in a larger crop of tobacco. The crop will be about the same as last year.

— Greenville *Record*: There is a movement on foot for a railroad from Greenville to Snow Hill. Petitions looking to this end are being circulated in Greene county. —— At the depot this morning we noticed forty hogsheads of tobacco to be exported direct to Bremen, Germany. The shipment was made by T. E. Roberts & Co., and is the first to be exported from here.

— Charlotte *News*: Mr. Sigmund Landecker is dead. His death occurred last night at his home in Baltimore, and must have been sudden, as none of his Charlotte friends had had any intimation of his illness. The news of his death came this morning in a telegram to Mr. H. Bumgarten. No particulars were given. S. Landecker was a Charlotte favorite. For years he was with the firm of Elias & Cohen.

— Sanford *Express*: The Consolidated Lumber Company of Philadelphia, of which John Y Gossler is president, has purchased between 18 000 and 20,000 acres of land lying on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, including Spout Springs station and extending to Manchester. These lands are on the same range as Southern Pines. Mr. Emil Linburg, a well known colonist of New York, expects to have located on these lands 1,500 families during the year.

— Smithfield *Herald*: Our farmers seem buoyant and determined; already have most of them fallowed a large portion of their land for the 1896 crop. The acreage of cotton, however, will not vary materially from last year. Where some will increase, others will decrease, which will about even up matters. It is evident that the tobacco acreage will be largely increased, as we hear of several who will plant this year who failed last year to plant.

— Winston *Sentinel*: The sad intelligence of the death of Mrs. Ira Erwin, wife of Rev. Mr. Erwin, of Thomasville, and daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Ector, of Winston, was received here this morning. She died at 7.45 last evening, after a brief illness. —— Bill Williams died at his home, near Mocksville, last Saturday. Bill was the biggest negro in the State, he weighing about 400 pounds. He was so large that a coffin big enough for him could not be obtained, so a coffin box was secured for him and he was buried in it.

APPOINTMENTS

Wilmington District—W. S. Rone, P. E.

Brunswick circuit, Bethel—February 1, 2.

Columbus circuit, Evergreen—February 8th.

Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Wheatland—February 9th and 10th.

Waccamaw circuit, Shiloh—February 10th.

Elizabeth circuit, Singleton—February 15th and 16th.

Carver's Creek, Wayman—February 22nd and 23rd.

Kenansville circuit and Onslow Mission, Worley Chapel—February 29th and March 1st.

Bladen circuit, Bethlehem—March 7th and 8th.

Magnolia circuit, Centenary—March 14th and 15th.

THE BELLS OF TRINITY.

Beneath the bells of Trinity
A human sea by day
Dashes its waves against the wall
Of buildings vast and grim and tall,
And dashes into spray
Along the shore of that sad street
Where wreck is swift and ruin fleet
And Mammon holds his sway.

The chiming bells of Trinity
Above that turbid tide
Seem to recall the days of yore
When burghers' homesteads flecked the shore;
And o'er the ocean wide
Sloop, snow and pinnance labored slow.
And Indians stalked the streets below
In all their native pride.

Beneath the bells of Trinity
The moon's caressing beams
By night shine on so still a spot
Where sleep the dead so long forgot
That in the hush it seems
That all the rabble rout of trade
Which yesterday such clamor made
Is but the stuff of dreams.

SUNDAY SELECTONS.

— What is birth to a man if it shall be a stain to his dead ancestors to have left such an offspring?—*Sir P. Synney.*

— Little words, not eloquent speech; little deeds, not miracles, nor battles, nor one great heroic act of mighty martyrdom, makes up the Christian life.

— Say to mothers, what a holy charge is there; with what a kindly power their love might rule the fountains of a new born mind.—*Mrs. Sigourney.*

— All my experience of the world teaches me that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the safe and just side of a question is the generous and merciful side.—*Mrs. Jameson.*

— A superintendent who assumes the role of dictator, or general boss, can never bring the school to any great degree of spiritual efficiency. The model school of officers, teachers and scholars, feel that it is their school and not owned and run by any one man.—*Evangel, Baltimore.*

— Who is it that, when years are gone by, we remember with the purest gratitude and pleasure? Not the learned or clever, but those who have had the force of character to prefer the future to the present, the good of others to their own pleasure.—*Dean Stanley.*

— The finest product and expression of Christianity is a human life in which the deeper truths of Christianity become concrete in character and action. The entire significance of religion appears in personality. The fullest revelation of God is in and through a man. The Christ was "the first born of many brethren."—*Philip Moxom.*

— The Bible may win our homage by its literary attractions. It has passages of incomparable beauty. It gives us historic knowledge nowhere besides obtainable. But after all it is because of its authority the Bible is to be prized above all other books. There are works of men which have great value, nevertheless they are not binding on our consciences, as is the Bible. That book comes to us as a voice from the excellent glory. In the recognition that it is an authoritative revelation from God is the safeguard of our churches from error, delusion and ruin.—*Christian Inquirer.*

WARM WIRELETS.

— The "b" in "plumber" is silent, but it speaks for itself in his bill.—*New York Mercury.*

— Shopping—"Arn't these beautiful?"

"Exquisite. What are they, buttons or dessert plates?"—*Chicago Record.*

— Miss Passe—How do you like my new photograph?

Little Girl—It's perfectly lovely. Did you really sit for it yourself?—*Tit-Bits.*

— A Criticism—"I don't like her singing. Her notes come from her chest." "Well, ought they not?" "No, indeed. They ought to stay there.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— Experienced—Chunk—Doesn't a new woman make you feel fairly mad?

Quiverful—Yes; but she's not so bad as a new baby.—*Fun.*

— Prison Inspector—That man over there seems to positively enjoy the treadmill.

Warden—Yes, sir. 'E's used to the machion. 'E was a bicycle thief.—*Pick Me Up.*

— Explained—"What makes you women kiss when you meet?"

"It is a sort of apology in advance for what we mean to say about each other after we part."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— Bank Teller—I can't cash this check for you without identification.

Uncle Abner (with dignity)—Mister, I told ye I was Abner Oatcake o Squeehawket, an' I'd like to know who k'n know that any better'n myself.—*Harper's Bazar.*

— Always Moving—"John," said the frightened wife in the middle of the night, "ther's something moving down in the cellar, I'm sure."

John listened intently. "Oh, it's nothing but the gas-meter pegging away," he said, with a sigh of relief.—*Harlem Life.*

PULQUE.

The Plant That Is Regarded In Mexico as the Poor Man's Cow.

The picturesque maguey plant, of which our century plant is a diminutive species, is found almost everywhere in Mexico. It looks so royal, even amid the foliage of the tropics, that it would seem to belong to the gardens of the dons and grandees, but it is cultivated chiefly by the Mexican Indian races, and is regarded as the poor man's cow. It is of slow growth, and when it reaches maturity it is milked until it dies, and a young plant is set in its place.

The juice of the maguey plant is called pulque—pronounced poolkay—and is a national beverage among the poor of Mexico. When fermented, it tastes like sour milk, and it is in this condition that it is commonly used. It is slightly intoxicating when taken in large quantities, and of late the same moral objection has been brought against it as against light wines, ale and common beer. It is said to make people dull, sleepy and lazy.

It has become a somewhat famous remedy for diseases of the kidneys, as people who use it are said to be exempt from such weaknesses. A like claim has been made for sour milk and buttermilk. Many Americans go to Mexico to drink pulque as a medicine. What its real value is in such cases remains to be determined. We can see how the pulque habit, once formed, might lead to other habits which might prove seriously detrimental.

It is a curious sight in the city of Mexico to see the pulque venders come down from the hills of the country with sacks of the milk on their backs. Their bronze faces are not devoid of beauty, but are so serious as to indicate a hard life. They look like pack horses.

"Let us go out and see an Indian milk his cow," said a Mexican gentleman to an American boy visiting his hacienda.

The Indian went to a large pulque plant and cut out the main stem. He then inserted a gourdlike object, exhausted the air in it and so drew into it the sweet milk, which he poured into his sack. He then put back the main stalk.

"He will not have to milk his cow again," said the Mexican. "Milk will gather in the cavity for months. So you see he has the advantage over you Americans."—Youth's Companion.

Poor Metal.

Hard Up—This daily grind of work is making me awfully dull.

Wiggins—Well, if you were the right kind of metal, grinding would sharpen you.—New York Tribune.

SAW THE MASSACRE.

SOLDIERS WHO WITNESSED A HORRIBLE BUTCHERY.

Indians Murdered Whites While an Intervening River Prevented Succor—Disappearance of a Party of Thirty Deserters From the Regular Army.

"It was one of the tragedies of the plains whose history will never be known," remarked Colonel W. H. Powell a few days since in speaking of a thrilling scene which he witnessed nearly 30 years ago. The tragedy took place on the bank of the Platte river, in the region of Julesburg, this state. Colonel Powell was then a captain in the regular army and had been sent with a command of about 100 men to relieve the garrison on the present site of Fort Morgan. Within view of the soldiers a large wagon train was attacked by Indians, and the entire force in charge of the train was wiped out of existence. The white men made a gallant resistance, but the redskins outnumbered them ten to one. After killing the escort the Indians seized such property as they liked and set fire to the wagons. A great smoke rising toward the sky gave notice for many miles in all directions of the awful deed.

"It may seem strange that a company of soldiers fully armed and prepared for battle should stand still and see their fellow countrymen shot down," remarked Colonel Powell, "but we could do absolutely nothing. The river was a raging torrent, and the quicksands made it wholly impossible for us to cross to the opposite side, where the battle was in progress. The road which the train was following was quite a distance on the north side. We were on foot on the south bank of the stream. From our position we saw the Indians sweep down upon the train, saw the hasty gathering of the wagons in a circle and the last desperate struggle. We never learned from what point the wagons came or whither they were going. There were perhaps 50 wagons in the train."

As stated, the soldiers were on their way to Fort Morgan to relieve the garrison. This was early in the spring of 1867. Two or three months previously a remarkable occurrence had greatly weakened the garrison, which consisted of a company of the Seventh cavalry. The fact is but little known outside of the war department, but in January, 1867, a body of more than 30 men deserted from the post. The men had grown weary of the isolation, and a plan was formed for a wholesale exit from the post.

It is also claimed that the leaders contemplated an attack on Denver, then a flourishing frontier village, and the looting of the place. The plans were well laid and were carried out without a hindrance in any particular. Each man was given a special duty to perform. It was so arranged that none but conspirators were on guard at the time of the departure. Orders were given that if any officer attempted to leave the quarters on the evening the plot was to be put into effect he was to be shot down without mercy. The evening was very cold, and fortunately for the officers not one of them left his room.

The men were to ride away from the post. The horses were fully equipped, and the party carried abundant supplies of food and ammunition. The deserters carried the guard with them, and the surprise of the troops remaining at the garrison the next morning may be imagined.

"There is no doubt about the truth of the story concerning the desertion," said Colonel Powell, "as I talked with the officers about the affair and know it to be a fact. One of the strangest features about the affair, however, is the mysterious disappearance of the men. Not a single person in the deserting party was ever afterward heard from. It is not known whether the men were massacred by the Indians, lost on the plains, or whether they reached the seashore and started for some distant country. It is known that several weeks after the men deserted their command a horse wandered back to the post. The horse was one which had been ridden away. The saddle had not been removed from the poor animal's back, and the saddle girth had cut through the animal's skin, making a frightful wound. The deserters apparently abandoned their intention of attacking Denver."

The colonel says that in 1892, when in New York, he had occasion to make inquiry concerning one of the deserters, who was an Englishman. A fortune had been left him in England. The man was traced as far as Fort Morgan, where he dropped out of sight in the winter of 1867. Upon information furnished by Colonel Powell the estate was divided among other heirs.—Denver News.

An Overrated Virtue.

For the last few days I have been wanting to thrash two boys. One of them is George Eves, who has attended the Plumstead board school for nine years without being absent or late for a single day. The other is Alfred Pulling, who has ill treated his master in the same way for ten years. I know of no more uninteresting, commonplace being than the man who is always in time. It simply means he hasn't enough originality to be late. And these two priggish boys have been encouraged in their punctuality by rewards and gold medals and so on. If I were their master, I should for the future cane them heartily every day they are not at least five minutes late. It would hurt me a good deal more than it would them, but still I should do it.—New Budget.

Unprecedented.

Mrs. Billus—Don't you believe it's true, John, that a person partakes to a considerable extent of the nature of the creatures he eats?

Mr. Billus—No. I've been eating fish all my life, and I can't swim a stroke.—Chicago Tribune.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind †

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y. says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results to follow its use: that he would not be without it if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY's Drug Store. †

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM
High Grade Tobacco
AND
ABSOLUTELY PURE

jan 5 1y D&W su we fr

NAPOLEON'S STOMACH ACHE.

It Played an Important Part In the Defeat of the French.

Suddenly, in the midst of an order to General Vandamme, who was to head off the retreat near Kulm, 100 miles to the north, the emperor gave a sharp cry, clapped a hand over his lower waistcoat buttons and doubled up completely, unable to think or act.

Napoleon had the stomach ache.

You laugh at this, but let me tell you there is nothing so demoralizing as pain. Headache and indigestion have wrecked more than one great cause. Men who can withstand armies have surrendered to the toothache. Napoleon was never victorious on the sea because he was always too seasick to command in person. Napoleon could not endure pain and lost his crown through a stomach ache. For the cramp that caught him that day at Pirna kept him from pursuing his routed foes, and with that failure to act began the conqueror's downfall.

At all events, he gave up his plan of conducting the pursuit in person. He returned to Dresden. Disaster fell upon his generals whenever they fought without him. Oudinot was beaten at Grossbeeren; Macdonald was overthrown at Katzbach; Vandamme was captured at Kulm; Ney was routed at Dennewitz. The allies turned back. With fresh troops swelling their recovering ranks they drew about the man they had sworn to destroy.

His vassals forsook him; his tributaries deserted him. France was left alone, and yielding to the advice of his marshals rather than following his own wise judgment Napoleon gave up his plan of marching upon Berlin. His enemies drew about him, they inclosed him in a ring of steel, and on the 16th of October, 1813, the emperor and his men stood at bay under the walls of quaint old Leipsic, a handful against a host.

That bloodiest battle of modern times has been called the Battle of the Nations.

It was France against all Europe. For three days it raged. Ninety-four thousand men were killed or wounded. Then the Saxons in the ranks of France went over in a body to the enemy. Retreat was a necessity. Napoleon was beaten.—"A Boy of the First Empire," by Elbridge S. Brooks, in St. Nicholas.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine, you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-lb Jute		@	5¼
Standard	7¼	@	6¼
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ lb	13½	@	14
Sides ℔ lb	7½	@	7¾
Shoulders ℔ lb	6½	@	7
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ lb	5¾	@	6
Shoulders ℔ lb	5½	@	4¾
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ lb	26	@	27
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ℔ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ℔ lb	15		
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	42½	@	45
Virginia Meal	43½	@	45
COTTON TIES— ℔ bundle		@	85
CANDLES—℔ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℔ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State	....	@	10
COFFEE—℔ lb—	27	@	28
Laguyra	20	@	23
Rio	15½	@	20
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard			5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	13½	@	14
FISH			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	@	3 25
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5	@	10
" Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade		@	3 00
Choice	2 75	@	3 00
Straight	3 75	@	3 85
First Patent		@	4 25
GLUE—℔ lb—	7½	@	10
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	45	@	47½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	47	@	42½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	47½	@	42½
Oats, from store	32½	@	35
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	45
Cow Peas	50	@	60
HIDES, ℔ lb—			
Green	....	@	6
Dry	....	@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—			
Eastern	....	@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb	2	@	2¼
LARD, ℔ lb—			
Northern	6¼	@	90
North Carolina	8	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	....		1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	..	@	22
" " " in bbls	....	@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	27½
" " in bbls	25	@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" " in bbls	....	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	25
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis		@	2 30
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	11 50	@	11 00
Rump		@	11 00
Prime		@	11 00
ROPE, ℔ lb	10	@	22
SALT ℔ sack Alum	....	@	75
Liverpool	....	@	65
Lisbon	....	@	....
American	....	@	65
on 125 ℔ Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts	....	@	7 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Granu'd	5½	@	5¼
Standard A		@	4¾
White Ex. C		@	4¾
Extra C, Golden	4	@	4¾
C, Yellow		@	3⅞
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3¼	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	00	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	00	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00	@	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb	5	@	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon— Northern	1 00	@	2
North Carolina	1 00	@	2
WOOL, ℔ lb—Washed	14	@	
Clear of burs		@	
Burry	12½	@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 1.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Steady at 26½ cents per gallon for country and 27 cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN.—Nothing doing.

TAR.—Market firm at 95 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1 50 for Hard, $1 90 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine, 26½c; rosin, strained, $1.02½; good strained, $1 07½; tar, $1 00; crude turpentine, $1 10, 1 50, 1 70.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	104 casks
Rosin	1,275 bbls
Tar	411 bbls
Crude Turpentine	20 bbls

Receipts same day last year—34 casks spirits turpentine, 887 bbls rosin, 207 bbls tar, 20 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON MARKET.

Steady. Quotations:

Ordinary	5¼	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6⅛	" "
Low Middling	7 7-16	" "
Middling	7⅞	" "
Good Middling	8 3-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 4⅞c.

Receipts—405 bales; same day last year, 459.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

For month of January, 1896.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude
17,221	2,887	19,721	4,517	899

RECEIPTS.

For month of January, 1895.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
13,484	2,349	17,869	3,475	835

EXPORTS

For month of January, 1896.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude
Domestic	1,861	2,139	408	3,125	675
Foreign	18,934	000	18,228	000	000
	20,795	2,139	18,636	3,195	6 5

EXPORTS.

For month of January, 1895.

	Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Domestic	3,6 3	1,491	563	3,341	768
Foreign	14,928	000	5,116	000	000
	18,631	1,494	5,679	3,311	7.8

STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat, Feb. 1, 1896.

	Ashore.	Afloat.	Total.
Cotton	11,852	2,900	14,752
Spirits	3,961	362	4,323
Rosin	24,4 2	3,143	27,545
Tar	11,457	266	11,723
Crude	678	50	728

STOCKS.

Ashore and Afloat, Feb 1, 1895.

Cotton.	Spirits.	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
14,917	2,161	34,091	4.428	748

QUOTATIONS.

	Feb. 1, 1896.	Feb. 1, 1895.
Cotton	7⅞c	4⅞
Spirits	26½@27	26¼
Rosin	Nothing doing	$1 02½@1.07½
Tar	95c	1 00
Crude	$1 50@1 90	$1 10, 1 50@1 70

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, February 1.—Evening—Money on call to-day was quoted at 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper was 6@7 per cent. Sterling exchange weak; actual business in bankers' bills 487@487¼ for sixty days and 488@488¼ for demand. Commercial bills 486@486¾. Government bonds steady; United States coupon fours 108¼; United States twos 96. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 102; North Carolina sixes 120. Railroad bonds were easier.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was neglected.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, February 1—Evening—Cotton quiet; middling gulf 8⅛c; middling 8⅛c.

Cotton futures closed quiet but steady; February 7 94, March 7 98; April 8 03, May 8 07, June 8 10, July 8 13, August 8 10, September 7 75, October 7 59, November 7 54, December 7 56. Sales 81,600 bales.

Cotton—net receipts — bales; gross —— bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent —— bales; forwarded —— bales; sales 418 bales, sales to spinners 213 bales; stock (actual) 185,110 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 15,249 bales; exports to Great Britain 9,109 bales; to France 7,959 bales; to the Continent 13,729 bales; stock 934,286 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 4,006,827 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,233,679 bales; exports to France 359,109 bales; exports to the Continent 1,088,185 bales.

NEW YORK, February 1—Flour was dull, firm and unchanged; Southern flour quiet and firm; common to extra fair $2 30@2 95; good to choice $3 00@3 20. Wheat—spot dull and higher, with options generally nominal; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 80⅛@80⅝c; afloat 81⅛@81⅝c; options opened firm and excited with prices advancing 1⅛@2⅛c, declining ⅛@⅜c, and closing firm at 1⅛@1⅞c over yesterday; No. 2 red February 74⅛c; March 75⅛; May 73⅛c; June and July 72⅝c. Corn—spot dull and firmer; No. 2 at elevator 36⅝c; afloat 37⅛c; options were dull and firm at ⅝c advance; February 37c; May 36⅝c; July 38⅛c. Oats—spot dull and firmer; options firmer and dull; February 25c; March —c; May 25⅝c; spot prices—No. 2 25⅛c; No. 2 white 26⅛c; mixed Western 25@26c. Hay steady and unchanged. Cotton seed oil was dull and rigid. Wool firm, demand fair and unchanged. Beef was steady and unchanged; beef hams dull at $15 50; tierced beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet, firm and unchanged. Lard quiet and firm; Western steam $6 00 asked; city $5 45. Pork firmer and quiet; mess $11 00@11 25. Butter quiet, weaker; State dairy 10@18⅛c; do. creamery 14@17c; Western dairy 12@15c; Elgins 19. Rice firm and unchanged. Molasses firm and unchanged; demand fair. Peanuts quiet; fancy hand-picked 5⅛c. Coffee barely steady and unchanged to 5 points down; March $12 45@12 50; May $11 75@11 80; June $11 55; July $11 45; September $10 85@10 95; December $10 75; spot Rio dull, steady; No 7 $13 00@13 12½. Sugar—raw dull but firm; fair refining 3⅛c; refined firm, fairly active and unchanged. Freights to Liverpool quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO, February 1.—Cash quotations: Flour—the market was firm with prices unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 64⅛@65⅛c; No. 2 red 68⅛@69⅜. Corn—No. 2 27⅛@28⅜. Oats—No. 2 19⅜c. Mess pork, per bbl, $10 57½@10 67½. Lard, per 100 lbs, $5 72½@5 80. Short rib sides, loose, per 100 ribs $5 32½@5 40. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, per 100 lbs $4 75@5 00. Short clear sides, boxed, per 100 lbs. $5 25@5 50. Whiskey per gallon $1 22.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 February 64⅛, 65⅛, 64⅛, May 66⅛@66⅛, 67⅛, 66⅛, 67⅛c; July 66⅛@66⅝, 67@67⅛, 66⅛, 67@67⅛c. Corn—February 27⅛, 28⅛, 27⅛, 28⅛c; May 30⅛, 31, 30⅛, 30⅞; July 31⅛, 32⅛, 31⅛, 32c; September 32⅛, 33⅛, 32⅛, 33. July 31⅛, 32⅛, 31⅛, 32. Oats—No. 2 February 19, 19⅛, 19, 19⅛; May 21@21⅛, 21⅛@21⅛, 21, 21⅛@21⅛c; July 21⅛, 21⅛, 21⅛, 21⅛. Mess pork, per bbl. February $10 60, 10 60, 10 60, 10 60; May $10 80, 10 87½, 10 77½, 10 85; July $10 02½, 10 02½, 10 02½, 10 02½. Lard, per 100 lbs, February $5 75, 5 75, 5 75, 5 75; May $5 45, 5 50, 5 45, 5 50; July $5 57½, 5 60, 5 57½, 5 60. Short ribs, per 100 lbs, February $5 17½, 5 25, 5 25, 5 25; May $5 45, 5.50, 5 45, 5 50; July $5 57½, 5 60, 5 57½, 5 60.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.—Flour firm. Wheat strong; No. 2 red, spot and February 74@74⅛c; May 73⅛@74c; Southern wheat, by sample, 75@76c; do on grade 71⅛@74⅛c. Corn firmer; mixed spot and February 33⅛@33⅜c; March 33⅜@34c; May 35@35⅛c; Steamer mixed 32@32⅛c; Southern white 32¾@33⅜c. Oats firmer; No. 2 white Western 25⅛c bid; No. 2 mixed do 23⅛@24⅛c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Feb. 1—Galveston, quiet steady at 8c, net receipts 1,653 bales; Norfolk, steady at 7 15-16, net receipts 833 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 8¼, net receipts — bales; Boston, dull at 8⅛c, net receipts 207 bales; Wilmington, steady at 7⅞c, net receipts 628 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 8⅛c, net receipts — bales; Savannah, quiet at 7⅝c, net receipts 2,175 bales; New Orleans, easy at 8c, net receipts 5,281 bales; Mobile, easy at 7⅝c, net receipts 1,685 bales; Memphis, quiet at 7 15 16c, net receipts 867 bales; Augusta, quiet at 7⅞c, net receipts 422 bales; Charleston, steady at 7¾, net receipts 1,348 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1.—12.30 P. M.—Cotton, demand moderate and prices 1 32d lower. American middling fair 4 15 16d; good middling 4 11-16d; middling 4 19-32d; low middling 4½d; good ordinary 4⅜d; ordinary 4 3-16d. Sales 8,000 bales, of which 7,100 were American; speculation and export 500. Receipts 8,000 bales, of which 4 900 were American. Futures opened steady and demand moderate. February 4 30-64d; February and March 4 29 64, 4 28 64@4 29-64d; March and April 4 28 64d; April and May 4 26 64d; May and June 4 26 64, 4 25 64@4 26-64d; June and July 4 25 64d; July and August 4 25-64, 4 24 64@4 25 64d; August and September 4 21-46@4 22 64d; September and October 4 11-64d; October and November 4 7-64d. Futures steady.

Tenders none.

1 P M—American middling 4 19 32d. February 4 31-64d buyer; February and March 4 29 64@4 30 64d buyer; March and April 4 28-64@4 29 64d buyer; April and May 4 27 64d buyer; May and June 4 26 64@4 27 64d seller; June and July 4 26-64d seller; July and August 4 25 64d buyer; August and September 4 22 64d buyer; September and October 4 11-64@4 12-64d buyer; October and November 4 7 64@4 8 64d buyer. Futures closed steady.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Stmr Frank Sessoms, Robinson, Clear Run, R R Love.

CLEARED.

Stmr Frank Sessoms, Robinson, Clear Run, R R Love.

Steamship Croatan, Hansen, New York, H G Smallbones.

Schr Chas C Lister, Robinson, Norwich, Conn, Geo Harriss, Son & Co; cargo by Peregoy, Jenkins & Co.

Schr Edna and Emma, Richardson, Georgetown, S C Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

NORWICH, CONN—Schr Chas C Lister—293,000 feet lumber.

NEW YORK—Str Croatan—900 bales cotton, 382 casks spirits turpentine, 61 bbls rosin, 250 do tar, 50 do crude, 61 bales dog tongue, 124 pkgs mdse.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 2, 1896.

STEAMSHIPS.

Frutera (Br), 637 tons, Shaw, Alex Sprunt & Son.

SCHOONERS.

Robert A Snyder, 357 tons, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Victory (Br), 131 tons, Munroe Geo Harriss, Son & C.

John S Barker (Br), 239 ton, Robertson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Riga (Rus), 299 tons, Muskar, Heide & Co.

Bertha Warner, 431 tons, Rummell, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Eva May, 150 tons, Small, Jas T Riley & Co.

Mary B Judge, 449 tons, Morris, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Maria Anna D'Abundo (Ital), 576 tons, Abano, E Peschau & Co.

Glenudal (Nor), — tons, Tonnesen, Heide & Co.

Antares (Ger), 466 tons, Rachlen, E Peschau & Co.

The Life of The Times

Depends on the push and energy of the people. And we are to-day, as usual, striving to lead the front rank of the merchants of the Old North State. And what makes the business is prices, fair treatment and variety of goods. Our large store covers 15 000 square feet of floor room, completely filled with new and desirable goods. Our large stock consists of varied lines. We handle in large quantities Dress Goods of every style and all prices. Double fold Cotton Serge, 36 inches wide, at 5 cents a yard.

Underware and Hosery.

Our line of fast black Fine Seamless Children's Hose, at 12½ cents a pair, an extra value Men's Fine Balbrigan Half-Hose, at 10 cts. Bed Ticking, the Heavy Feather proof Bed Ticking at 12½c, worth 18c. Mattress Ticking from 6 to 10c a yard. A fine line of Union Quilts from 50c to $3.00 each. Our $1.00 Quilt is a thing of beauty and comfort. Clothing—Ladies' Wraps, Cloaks and Capes, Shoes, Millinery, Trunks, Carpets and Matting. Good Matting at 10c a yard; Good Carpet from 12½c to $1.25 a yard—all styles and prices. The finest line of Ladies' Shoes at $1 69 a pair, worth $3.00. All widths, A, B, C, D, E; size 2½ to 7; all style toes, and made of fine French Kid. We have Shoes of all styles. Men's and Ladies' Hats and Caps from 10c up. A big job in Overcoats to close at $4.00, 5 00 and 6 00—worth from $5 00 to 10.00 each. Come to Wilmington's Big Racket Store at 112 North Front street, opposite the Orton House, where you can find everything you may need at a bargain.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop

jan 26 tf

CROLIUS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton.

45-47 Exchange Place and Mount Morris Bank Building, 125th Street and Park Avenue.

OUR MARKET LETTER, ISSUED GRATIS and mailed free on application; also our yearly Stock, Grain and Cotton Record, which will be completed on January 2, 1896. We offer special facilities to out-of-town brokers.

OUR HARLEM OFFICE has just entered on its fifth year of faithful service to clients in Greater New York, and it may be said, and truly so, that the service rendered has never been equaled. Aside from being Harlem's oldest stock brokers, we have the largest clientele, more private wires, telephones, employ more telegraph operators, clerks and bookkeepers than any other up-town brokers. Also larger and more commodious suite of offices, with unequaled facilities, NORTH OF WALL STREET.

National Bank references. New York Cotton Exchange references. New York Stock Exchange references. Chicago Board of Trade references.

WILMINGTON OFFICE: 111 North Water Street.

U. M. ROBINSON, Manager.

Out of town business solicited. dec 29 6m

The Morning Star.

WHEAT AND CLOVER.

On one side slept the clover,
On one side sprang the wheat,
And I, like a lazy lover,
Knew not which seemed more sweet—
The red caps of the clover
Or the green gowns of the wheat.

The red caps of the clover,
They nodded in the heat,
And as the wind went over
With nimble, flying feet
It tossed the caps of clover
And stirred the gowns of wheat.

O rare red caps of clover!
O dainty gowns of wheat!
You teach a lazy lover
How in his lady meet
The sweetness of the clover,
The promise of the wheat.
—London Spectator.

YE BOWERIE GHOST.

More than two centuries agone, when old Petrus Stuyvesant and his silver banded wooden leg ruled the destinies of New Amsterdam, there was a well known place of refreshment in that colonial town known by the worthy burghers as the Wursthaus. It stood upon the east side of the Old Post or Bowerie road, not far from the present point of junction with Division street.

The then suburban location of the Wursthaus made it and its jovial host—Hans von Schneist—well known and patronized by the townsmen and their families.

But a change came o'er the smiling features and jocund laugh of the host of the Wursthaus when his only son was proclaimed an outlaw. Some boyish indiscretion of speech had been magnified by the hearers, and coming to the ears of the suspicious old director general had resulted in the decree. Young Hans had received timely warning, however, and was supposed to have reached the Swedish colony in safety.

Several months passed away, and one evening young Jacob Twiller related the following weird adventure to the wondering crowd gathered around the central table in the Wursthaus garden:

"I was eel spearing in the Freshwater pond last evening, and by the time the moon was overhead had filled my creel. I started to walk home. I had but passed the Wursthaus when just ahead of me I spied a tall figure wrapped in a long gray cloak. Thinking that no one except the watch could be abroad at that hour of the night, except with some evil purpose in view, I suited my pace to his, meaning to let him precede me toward the city wall. But scarce had we progressed in this manner for a few hundred yards or so when the figure turned, and holding its arms aloft made menacing gestures as if forbidding me to approach.

"Overburdened with my fishing traps I felt powerless, and so knelt on the ground so as to more easily remove the strap of the creel from off my shoulders. But as I kneeled the ghost—for such it surely was—had vanished from sight, and though I hunted well about I could find no trace except mayhap a smoke, smelling strongly of sulphur, which I breathed in my nostrils as I came near to that part of the ground from which he had vanished."

Nothing could shake the valiant Jacob's circumstantial details of the encounter, and though the town cynic sneered, the group gathered closer together around the central table and made haste home in good season.

Within a week Roelof Jans, the popular butt and scapegrace, added still more to the mysterious tale of his predecessor. While agreeing with Jacob in the general appearance of the gray cloaked figure, he furnished additional details by which it would seem that a long barbed tail was a feature in the phantom and that it walked amid belching clouds of smoke.

And then came the climax. Adam Roelandsen stated to the captain of the watch that he had encountered the gray cloaked phantom; that it came out from the Wursthaus, but hastily turned and re-entered the door ere he could summon up courage to advance or retreat.

Here was a pretty condition of affairs! The habitues of old Hans Von Schneist's place quaked in their very shoes at the bare supposition that they had been drinking the brewings of one who was seemingly in league with the evil one.

And so it came to pass that the stout old captain of the watch, at the head of his little squad, came to investigate the Wursthaus. For some reason old Hans did not come to the door, and when the captain of the watch entered the big taproom he found mine host tightening the hoops of an enormous butt that stood in the darkest corner. The crowd of sightseers, at first fearful of forked tongues of flame and other chronicled attributes of the evil one, were timorous of entering the house. But gathering courage from the assembled military, and particularly impressed by the gallant bearing of the commandant, they gradually inched forward, until very soon almost every available space was occupied.

"Good morning, Herr Von Schneist!" spoke the captain.

"Good morning to you, herr captain, and to you, soldiers and fellow citizens!" answered the sturdy old tavern keeper. "What means this array? Am I accused of treason, or are you merely come to test the malt in my brewing?"

"It is neither of false brewing nor of treason you are accused, Herr Von Schneist, nor yet of anything coming within the civil or military law. Some there be who say that you are in league with the evil one. Step forward, Adam Roelandsen, and tell your tale again, so that this worthy man will know our business."

Then came shambling forward the pedagogue, who, with many pauses and apologetic utterances, spoke as follows:

"You have all heard, and some few have seen, the gray cloaked figure that walks the Bowerie road at night time. Some there are who say it hath a tail like unto the evil one, and divers others aver that it is surrounded by clouds of rolling brimstone smoke. I spent last evening with John Verlocht up at his gristmill the other side of Corlears Hook, teaching and explaining to him the new method of multiplication. We had scarce half a score mugs of ale and my head was clear as a bell when I saw a gray cloaked figure hastily enter the door of the Wursthaus."

"You will agree, Herr von Schneist, that it is my bounden duty to search your premises?" quoth the captain.

"Assuredly, herr captain," he replied, "but before you begin I will serve you and your men with some of my new ale." Without giving them time to answer he hustled toward the big butt in the dark corner and straightway dispensed a generous measure of the beverage to them. Not having such high opinions of the power of his satanic majesty as the citizens, they quaffed it down, but pronounced it stale and flat.

Then began a scene of turmoil and confusion, enough to make the vrouw's heart break with anguish. But though the iron bound linen chest was turned upside down and emptied of its contents in an unseemly manner, and though closets were upturned, beds overthrown and the whole house pulled out at corners, she never murmured or complained.

But nothing was found, and though the taproom was lightly passed over there was no place in it that a man could hide—except possibly the big butt in the dark corner. That, however, was full of ale—for had they not drank some of it?

And so the watch marched away empty handed, and left to the host and his vrouw the task of putting things to rights.

The gray cloaked demon was seen several times thereafter, but no concerted attempt was made to follow it up. About two months from the time of the fruitless search the few faithful adherents of the Wursthaus noted that both Hans and his wife wore very grave faces. In a few days they announced that a young traveler from Boston was dangerously ill in the darkened bedroom up stairs, and the Dutch physician—who had but just arrived from Holland—was sent for. He came again and again, and the faces of the worthy couple showed a deep sympathy for the youthful guest. Finally the doctor came in the middle of the night and staid till morning, but the soul of his patient fled before the dawn.

Heavy grief o'erhung the Schneist household, and the Wursthaus was closed till after the funeral. Even then old Hans showed a settled grief in his altered demeanor.

Observant neighbors noted that the big butt in the corner was never used after the soldiers drank from it, and when a few months had sped, and comparisons came to be made, it was found that the gray cloaked phantom had never been seen since the young stranger was taken sick. It was also commented upon that no one came from Boston to inquire about him. But there was a many who believed till their dying day that it was a genuine ghost that had been seen by Jacob Twiller et al., gliding along the old Bowerie road.—Pierce W. Hart in New York Advertiser.

A WESTERN MAN KILLER.

He Was Pained by a Reference to His Prowess at Dodge City.

It has often been noted by those favored men, who, in traveling about the west, made the acquaintance of famous killers, that the killer was always quietly and soberly reserved about the homicides he had committed and never cared to talk about them. Charles Bassett, who has great renown in the southwest as a gun fighter and a game man, is no exception to the rule. It chanced that all of Bassett's "killings" were on the side of public order and occurred while he was an officer of the law. For several years Bassett was marshal of Dodge City. Bat Masterson was Bassett's deputy.

It happened more than once in straightening out the destinies of Dodge that Bassett was called on to shoot, a ceremony wherein he was always careful to aim low, with gratifying results. When Luke Short, who afterward killed Jim Courtwright, a Texas desperado, was run out of Dodge, Bassett was the first man he came to in seeking help to put him back. Having secured Bassett, Luke Short gathered about him an array which had a record for cool nerve and quick, sure work with a Colt's pistol that would be hard to duplicate. Short was escorted back to Dodge by Bassett, Bat Masterson, Wyatt Earp, Bill Earp, Virgil Earp, Doc Holliday, Curly Bill, Shotgun Collins and others, who, as stark, indomitable fighters, had as much fame in their country as ever had the Black Douglas or Bruce or Wallace in his.

But as to the solemn reticence of these killers when touched on as to their bloody deeds Bassett is and has been for years the manager of a resort in Kansas City. One winter night Bassett and several others were standing near the big stove, drinking and defying the weather. The talk had drifted to the winter days of Dodge City, when Jack Nuckols, then city editor of the Kansas City Times, suddenly spoke up with:

"By the way, Charlie, you killed several men at Dodge City, didn't you?"

A look of pain and uneasiness came across Bassett's face like a cloud. He was staggered and worried, and showed it. A profound silence fell upon the several men present, and Nuckols began to grow embarrassed. For full half a minute Bassett looked at the questioner without saying a word; then, as if a thought had come to him that he knew was safe to act on, he helped himself to a drink of whisky all alone. When he returned, he backed up to the stove, and, surveying Nuckols, said in a mild, inquiring tone:

"Well, if I did, it was right."

Nuckols hastened to assure him that no one harbored a doubt on that point, and the subject was politely changed. Afterward one of the onlookers remarked:

"You can bet it bothered Bassett when it drove him to drinking whisky by himself. I'll bet 2 to 1 that's the first drink Bassett's taken alone in 20 years."—Washington Post.

Eight Thousand Miles Per Second.

The telegraphers have never, to my knowledge, made but a single series of tests for the purpose of determining the actual amount of time which elapses while a signal is being flashed from America to Europe along the Atlantic cable. The tests referred to were made at the McGill university, Montreal, in June, 1891. In carrying out these experiments a duplex circuit was arranged on both land and sea along the entire line, which connects Montreal with Waterville, Ireland. When the line was "cleared," a chronograph was attached to the observatory wire at Montreal and everything declared to be in readiness. The instrument clicked off the signal, while the experimenters watched the chronograph with breathless interest.

It did not seem "like an age of suspense," however, for within 1⅙ seconds the chronograph recorded the return of the signal, while it slowly dawned upon the interested scientists present that the flash had actually made the round trip from Montreal to Ireland in a period of time but little greater than one-sixteenth of a minute. In that very short space of time, infinitesimal and almost unthinkable, I might say, that electric message was flashed a distance almost as great as one-third the circumference of the world, or, to be exact, 8,022 miles. Other experiments made the same day showed a variation of from 1 to 1.1 seconds for the signal to make a round trip.—St. Louis Republic.

Labouchere and the Duke.

Once, in days long past, I knew a duke at Florence (he was from Sicily, where most persons are dukes). He had been banished by King Bomba. He was rich, and he ought to have been happy. But he was not, and he confided his woes to me. He had no decoration. "You have antiquities in your island," I said. He replied that he had heard that there were such things. "Do you know anything about them?" I continued. "Nothing," he answered. "Then get a man to write a book about them, have it properly illustrated, bring it out as your own, have some copies beautifully bound and send one to each of the crowned heads in Europe, kings, dukes, electors and so on." "But wherefore, my friend?" he asked. "A certain number of them will send you an order in return for your gift. Mind—quarto, and well bound," I said.

Two years later I returned to Florence, and went to some official ceremony. My duke was there. He was arrayed in ribbons like a rainbow, and he jingled as he walked, such was the number of the metal plates about him. The grateful creature threw himself into my arms. "I owe them all to you," he said.—London Truth.

Goldsmith Was Full of Chivalry.

Poor "Goldy," as he was fondly nicknamed later in life, did not look much like a knight. Short of stature, with a homely face deeply scarred by the smallpox, awkward in his manners and movements, he would have made but a sorry figure in the lordly tournament or at a royal banquet. And yet he had within him not a little of the knightly spirit. Generous to a fault, daring even to foolhardiness, tender hearted, impulsive—he was just the kind of man to ride through the world, seeking adventures and risking his life in defense of the helpless and innocent. Had he lived in the days of chivalry, he would doubtless have been, in spite of his ugliness and ungainliness, a famous knight errant.—James Baldwin in St. Nicholas.

Consistent.

First Doctor—Well, doctor, I had a peculiar case today.

Second Doctor—What was it, please?

First Doctor—I attended a grass widow who is afflicted with hay fever.—Oakland Times.

A SPRINT AND A BATH.

He Was Nearly Drowned, but He Escaped the Angry Wasps.

"When I was a boy," said an English visitor, "it used to be a great amusement for us boys to dig out wasps' nests. First of all, the wasps did great damage to the peaches, plums, green gages and nectarines, and besides we wanted the grubs for fishing bait. There is none better in the world for perch, dace, bream, gudgeon, roach and, in fact, almost any fish. Our process was to go out just at nightfall and make our way to the nest we had discovered in the day. We would stuff up the entrance with a naphtha soaked rag, and after lighting it put a sod over the hole, so that the wasps might get the full benefit of the odor. In half an hour every wasp would be harmless and stupefied, and we would set to work to dig out the nest. This is circular in shape and built with a kind of paper made from the bark of trees. As soon as we got home the nest was placed in a bucket of boiling water and left there for the night. Next morning the grubs and wasps were all nicely boiled.

"On one occasion there were a number of guests at the house, and some wanted to see what a wasps' nest was like. Well, we boys went out and got one. It was a beauty. After it had been duly examined the butler was called and told to put it in hot water. He thought next morning would do as well, and just put it on a shelf in the pantry and closed the door.

"He was down the next morning at the usual hour and went to the pantry. It was filled with a swarm of infuriated wasps which went for him at once, stinging him wherever there was any flesh exposed. He tore out of the house, followed by a swarm of yellow and black stingers, and did some grand sprinting until he reached the lake, into which he jumped without hesitation. He was nearly drowned, but he had escaped the wasps. The worst of it was, the liberated wasps immediately spread all through the house and nearly every one in it was stung. There was a strong injunction put on us boys after that never to bring a wasps' nest into the house.

"Another ugly insect is the hornet. He builds a hanging nest. Some years ago a party of us were out partridge shooting in the beginning of September and the ladies had promised to bring out luncheon and meet us at a certain spot. It was a cottage just on the edge of the woods, which was used for storing hencoops. In this cottage a swarm of hornets had made their nest.

"Among the party was a boy of about 11, who, while we were all enjoying our luncheon, got hold of his father's gun and let fly at that nest and the enraged hornets swarmed out of the open door. The women handicapped us and every one except that blessed boy was stung, and when we got home we were all a sorry sight. A plentiful application of ammonia did much to alleviate the pain. It was said afterward that the hornets that had broken up the party were not of the worst kind. I have no wish to run up against the worst kind. That evening the few of us men who came to dinner had to laugh at one another, so distorted were our faces. The women did not appear, and the choleric colonel, father of the boy, found some alleviation from his pain by soundly flogging the young rascal."—New York Tribune.

The Work of the Mississippi.

The Mississippi has in the course of ages transported from the mountains and high land within its drainage area sufficient material to make 400,000 square miles of new land by filling up an estuary which extended from its original outfall to the gulf of Mexico for a length of 500 miles, and in width from 30 to 40 miles. This river is still pouring solid matter into the gulf, where it is spread out in a fanlike shape over a coast line of 150 miles, and is filling up at the rate of 362,000,000 tons a year, or six times as much soil as was removed in the construction of the Manchester ship canal and sufficient to make a square mile of new land, allowing for its having to fill up the gulf to a depth of 80 yards.

Some idea of the vastness of this operation may be conceived when the fact is considered that some of this soil has to be transported more than 3,000 miles, and that if the whole of it had to be carried in boats at the lowest rate at which heavy material is carried on the inland waters of America, or, say, for one-tenth of a penny per ton per mile over an average of half the total distance, the cost would be no less a sum than £238,000,000 a year. Through the vast delta thus formed the river winds its way, twisting and turning by innumerable bends until it extends its length to nearly 1,200 miles, or more than double the point to point length of the delta, continually eroding the banks in one place and building up land in another, occasionally breaking its way across a narrow neck which lies between the two extremities and filling up the old channel.—Longman's Magazine.

The English "A."

Americans who affect the so called English pronunciation of the letter "a" in words like "ask," "pass" and "last" are so much inclined, especially in Boston, to overdo the matter that it is well to reprint the testimony of a Baltimore traveler who took pains while in England recently to observe critically the usage of cultivated speakers there on this point. He found in effect that their "a" was a cross between the "a" of "ah" and the "a" of "at." He listened carefully to the orthoepy of Lord Chief Justice Russell, Lord Rosebery and Lord Salisbury and to that of the eminent churchmen, and found that nowhere "was there any such broad and deep pronunciation of words, and especially the letter 'a,' as we generally consider to be the English method." Their pronunciation was almost identical with that of good speakers in Baltimore and New York.—Exchange.

The Brook Farm House Today.

The Brook Farm house is now a German orphan asylum, supported by some union of charities in Boston, writes Hezekiah Butterworth in The Ladies' Home Journal. Large additions have been made to the solid house associated with Professor Ripley's literary and philosophical community, then called the "phalanstery." To an eye like Thoreau's it would be regarded as a beautiful estate, but its charms are subtle and simple. The brook sings forever by the roadside under the pond willows and goes winding through matted grass of rich pastures to the river Charles, that glitters afar, a silver sheen guarded by priestly savins. The hills are hearsed with pines. A little way from the old house is the so called Margaret Fuller cottage, and a little beyond, in a long, cloudy cloister of pines that forever chant the monotonous sweetness of the passing world's life, is Pulpit rock, where, according to tradition, the apostle Eliot used to preach.

Prussian Dairymaids.

In the great Elbing dairies in West Prussia the dairymaids are not permitted to wear corsets. The different grades of proficiency are indicated by the caps worn; the milkmaids wear white caps, the pupils white also, with the addition, however, of black velvet bands, and the dairy teachers caps with silver lace. Many daughters of the landed nobility take a course in this work, but all alike wear the uniform prescribed. This is not a skirt, but waist and knickerbockers. It is found that this is the most cleanly and comfortable and serviceable in an occupation subject to various accidents.

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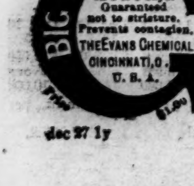

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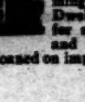
The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.

W. B. HARKER, Secretary.

June 8 1m

D. O'Connor,



REAL ESTATE AGENT, WILMINGTON, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Cash loaned on improved city real estate. sep 19 t

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, Oct. 27, 1895

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 7
P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M
2 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 40
3 58	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	10 42
4 30	Lv.. Maysville..........Lv	10 09
4 44	Lv.. Pollocksville.......Lv	9 55
5 2	Ar.. Newbern Lv	9 20
P M		A M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. oct 27 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JAN. 6, 1896.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.25 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.52 a m, Warsaw 11.06 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 1.3 p m, Tarboro 2.35 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.26 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 7.03 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 3.38 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m; Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.53 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.55 a m, St. Augustine 10.15 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.15 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.08 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 6.50 a m, Warsaw 7.57 a m, Magnolia 8.18 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11.50 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.20 a m, Sanford 1.00 p m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7.45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 10 a m returning leaves Tarboro 4.30 p m; Parmele 6.20 p. m., arrives Washington 7.45 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.40 p m; Sunday 2.45 p m; arrive Plymouth 9.00 p m, 5.00 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9.30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10.25 a m and 11.50 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6.05 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C.; 8.00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8.50 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 11.22 a m and 7.15 p m. Lucknow 1.00 p m, and 8.15 p m; returning leave Lucknow 6.30 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.00 a m and 3.30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8.40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9.10 a m, Rowland 9.35 a m, returning leaves Rowland 6.16 p m, arrives Dillon 6.27 p m, Latta 6.37 p m, Pee Dee 6.58 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6.40 p m, arrive Clio 8.05 p m, returning leave Clio 6.10 a m, arrive Latta 7.50 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.20 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2.30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.15 a m, 8.45 a m, *8.50 a m, 7.55 p m, arrive Darlington 8.55 a m, 9.20 a m, *9.20 a m, 8 p m, Hartsville 9.10 a m and 8.50 p m, Bennettsville 8.54 p m, Gibson 9.20 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m. Returning leave Wadesboro 3.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Gibson 5.59 a m, Bennettsville 6.18 a m, Hartsville 6.30 a m, †6.46 a m, Darlington 7.20 a m, †7.25 p m, 4.30 p m, 6.05 p m, arrive Florence 7.50 a m, †7.50 a m, 5 p m, 6.45 p m. †Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7.12 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m, arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 1.15 a m, Rowland 6.03 p m, returning leave Rowland 9.37 a m, Fayetteville 10.58 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.38 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.55 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †7.25 a m, arrives Sumter †8.55 a m. Leave Sumter †10 a m, arrives Pregnalls †54.0 p m. Leaves Sumter †33 a m, arrives Denmark 6.20 a m. Returning leaves Denmark 4.17 p m, arrive Sumter 6.05 p m. Leaves Pregnalls †8.50 a m, arrives Sumter †8.05 p m. Leaves Sumter †6.15 p m, arrives Darlington †7.55 p m. †Daily except Sunday.

H. M. EMERSON,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

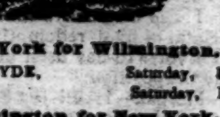
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. jan 8 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C.

AND

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

GEO. W. CLYDE,	Saturday,	Feb. 1
CROATAN,	Saturday,	Feb. 8

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN,	Saturday,	Feb. 1
GEO. W. CLYDE,	Saturday,	Feb. 8

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN,	Tuesday,	Jan. 28
GEO. W. CLYDE,	Tuesday,	Feb. 4

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

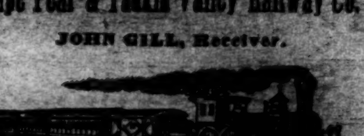
For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO. General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. jan 26 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT DEC. 8, 1895.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m.	Ar... Wilmington ...Lv	7 25 a.
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	10 35 a m
4 33 "	Ar .. Fayetteville ... Lv	12 55 "
4 30 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 57 "
3 19 "	Lv .... Sanford Lv	12 19 p. m
1 32 a m	Lv...... Climax....... Lv	2 25 "
1 03 "	Lv.... Greensboro... Ar	2 56 "
12 58 "	Ar.... Greensboro.... Lv	3 05 "
12 12 a m	Lv.... Stokesdale.... Lv	3 59 "
11 46 "	Lv... Walnut Cove... Ar	4 31 "
11 35 "	Ar.. Walnut Cove... Lv	4 38 "
11 05 "	Lv.... Rural Hall... Lv	5 11 "
9 35 "	Lv..... Mt Airy..... Ar	6 45 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennetsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 30 p m	Ar... Bennettsville... Lv	8 25 a. m.
6 12 "	Lv...... Maxton.. ... Ar	9 23 "
5 42 "	Lv... Red Springs.... Lv	9 55 "
4 58 "	Lv.... Hope Mills.... Lv	10 35 "
4 38 "	Lv.... Fayetteville... Ar	10 52 "

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 50 p m	Ar..... Ramseur..... Lv	6 45 a.
3 55 "	Lv ..... Climax Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv ... Greensboro... Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro..................	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale..................	10 50 "
Arrive Madison.....................	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison.....................	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale..................	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro.................	3 25 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

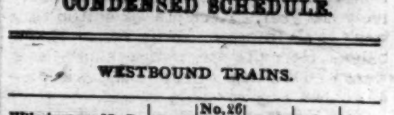
W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.

dec 8 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Carolina Central R. R.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 26, 1896.	No 41 Daily	No. 26 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 403 Daily	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	......
Leave Wilmington	3 20	7 45	......	......
		A. M.		
Leave Maxton	6 10	12 45	......	......
Arrive Hamlet	6 55	2 05	......	......
Leave Hamlet	7 15	2 50	8 08	......
Leave Wadesboro	8 05	4 13	8 49	......
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	9 25	......
Leave Monroe	9 10	6 30	9 55	......
Arrive Charlotte	10 00	7 45	10 4	......
Leave Charlotte			10 45	......
Leave Lincolnton			12 05	......
			P. M.	
Leave Shelby			1 00	......
Arr Rutherfordton			2 10	......

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 26 Daily Ex Sun'y	No 402 Daily	
	A. M.	P M.	P. M.	
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 35	
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 58	
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 55	
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20	
Leave Charlotte	5 20	8 50	8 20	
Arrive Monroe	6 00	10 20	9 00	
Leave Monroe	6 07	11 05	9 15	
Leave Wadesboro	7 05	12 43	9 54	
		A. M.		
Arrive Hamlet	7 55	2 05	10 34	
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 30		
Leave Maxton	9 29	3 36		
	P. M.			
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	8 05		

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.26 a m	11.35 a m
Leave Raleigh	5 26 a m	3.30 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12 30 p m	8.05 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5 20 a m	4 00 p m
Leave Atlanta	8.45 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Schedule Between Wilmington and Portsmouth.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m
Arrive Portsmouth	7 30 a m
Leave Portsmouth	12.01 a m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 noon

Sleepers on 38 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 26 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos. 26 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern, Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 26 and 41 for Augusta.

Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

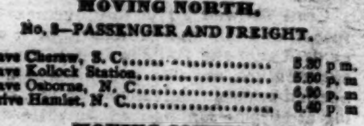
Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway, at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgage, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent S A L, Wilmington, N C.

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen Supt.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.
jan 26 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.



To Take Effect on Dec. 2, 1895.

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	3.30 p m
Leave Kollock Station.................	3.50 p m
Leave Osborne, N. C.	6.20 p m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	6.40 p m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.	9.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C.	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station..................	9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S.C.	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

dec 7 tf WM. MONCURE, Supt.

THE SUN

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CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

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is the the Greatest Sunday Newspaper in the World.

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dec 14 tf NEW YORK.

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 2, 1896

FINANCIAL SITUATION.

New York Bank Statement:—Financial Review.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 1.—The New York *Financier* says this week: There was less change in the statement made by the Associated Banks of New York for the week ending February 1 than had been expected. The decrease in loans was only nominal, compared with the heavy liquidation which has been going on without interruption for weeks past. The loan item, however, may show an abnormal expansion during the coming month, but it will not as is generally the case indicate a revival in business and an accompanying demand for money. It has been the custom among certain of the New York banks, when they buy new issues of Government bonds, to enter them as loans—that is loans to the Government—and there is no reason to believe that this custom will be departed from, after the allotment of the pending bond loan. An increase in the loan column is a feature that might well be made at the present time, since the total has gradually fallen until it is much the smallest that has been made since the late panic.

The banks report a gain of $3,121,500 in cash during the week, although the interior movement must have increased their holdings not much less than $1,000,000. The increase in specie was only $685,000. It would be interesting to know how much of this was in gold and what proportion in silver certificates. The statement, if it is to be interpreted in a general sense, means more than anything else, that the banks have made ample preparation to meet the new loan. They held at the close of the week an excess cash reserve of $35,000,000 as compared with about $19,000,000 during the middle of December. They have reduced their loans over $45 000,000 and they have $18,000,000 more in cash holdings than at the time mentioned.

The coming week and its incidents will greatly affect the next statement, but the full effect of the bond loan will be witnessed in variations in the statement extending over weeks.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

The Visible Supply of Cotton—New York Sun's Review of the Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The *Sun* says: The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,919,258 bales, of which 3,498,058 bales are American, against 4,952,849 bales and 4,628,649 bales respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns were 53,808 bales. Receipts from the plantations were 95,092 bales. Crop in sight 5,689,567 bales.

The *Sun* says: Cotton advanced two to three points, but lost the improvement and closed one point higher to one point lower. The close was steady with sales of 31,600 bales. Liverpool declined 1-32d on the spot with sales of 8,000 bales. Futures there advanced one to two points on this crop and one and a half points on some of the next crop months. The port receipts were 15,243 bales against 16,759 last Saturday. Spot cotton here was unchanged. The port exports were 23,838 bales.

To-day's features: It is still in the main a waiting market. This crop deliveries are at a conaiderable premium over those of the next crop, and the bears say they see little reason to buy this crop. The statistical position is considered strong, but on the other hand big preparations seem to be making for another crop, and the trade is by no means as active as it might be. To-day, contrary to the expectations of many, Liverpool advanced and New York followed for a time, but when the demands from the shorts here fell off prices sagged and they wound up at about the closing figures of yesterday, with the tone steady.

The statistical position of cotton is steadily increasing in strength. The visible supply is 1,000,000 bales smaller than a year ago, and though the receipts during February may be liberal, it looks as though the cotton will all be needed. The consumption of Southern mills seems to be increasing and with easier money markets, improvement which may confidently be expected within a short time, there seems to be no reason why New England should not increase its purchases of raw cotton at the South. The reports go to show that farm work is in progress in various sections of the cotton belt; but extensive preparations for a crop do not necessarily mean the actual gathering of an extensive crop. The weather will have much to do with the acreage and the crop as well.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat Strong and Higher on an Advance in Liverpool—Corn and Oats Advanced—Lard and Ribs Higher.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.— From last night until this morning, wheat rose 1@1¼c in value. When traders reached their offices this morning they found themselves gainers or losers according to their standing on the market. The opening minutes of the session were marked by much excitement, shorts exhibiting nervousness and covering their wheat as best they might. The bulge was entirely unlooked for after yesterday's comparatively easy market, but it came through the action of the Liverpool market, where a gain of 1d was made on a decrease of 1,600,000 bushels in stocks during January. Prices ruled firm during the hall session and just before the close made another spurt, final quotations being the best of the day. May wheat opened from 66¼@66¼c; advanced to and closed at 67¾—2@2¼c bgher than yesterday. Cash wheat was strong and 2c per bushel higher.

Corn showed a fair improvement by reason of a fair improvement, but it was evident that the trade was not exuberantly bullish on this grain. May corn opened at 80¾c. advanced to 81c, closing at 80⅞c—⅜c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was firm and ½c per bushel higher.

Oats moved higher on the merits of wheat. May oats closed ¾c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were firm and ½c higher.

But a moderate business was transacted in pork products. As would naturally be presumed, prices advanced in sympathy with the extraordinary strength of wheat and on a gain in the value of hogs at the yards. At the close, May pork was 15c higher than yesterday. May lard 2½@5c higher and May ribs 7½@10c higher.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 1.—Spirits turpentine dull and easy at 30@30½c. Rosin quiet and easy; strained common to good $1 60@1 62½.

CHARLESTON, February 1.—Spirits turpentine—nothing doing; sales – bales. Rosin—market firm; sales — barrels; B, C $1 00, D $1 10, E $1 20, F $1 30, G $1 30, H $1 40, I $1 50, K $1 70, M—; other grades, no demand; prices not quoted.

SAVANNAH, February 1.—Spirits turpentine firm at 27c for regulars; sales — casks; receipts 150 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales of 6,000 barrels.

FREE SILVER COINAGE.

FINANCE COMMITTEE'S SUBSTITUTE FOR THE HOUSE BOND BILL

Passed the Senate by a Vote of 42 to 35—The Text of the Measure—It Goes to the House for Concurrence—Senator Gorman Says That the Bill Cannot Meet with the Approval of the President.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—The long struggle in the Senate over the question of the free coinage of silver terminated at 3 p. m. to-day in a victory of the friends of silver. The great fight was over the Finance Committee's substitute to the House Bond bill. At 2 o'clock the discussion was closed, in accordance with the unanimous consent arrived at on Friday, and the effect of that agreement was to exclude from consideration the numerous amendments of which notice had been given from time to time since the reporting of the bill. Much disappointment and bad feeling arose from this exclusion, which seemed to take by surprise the Senators who offered or favored those amendments. Prior to that point of time, however, Mr. Morrill had offered an amendment reserving to the Government the seigniorage on the silver coined, and the Senate had rejected it by a vote of 33 ayes to 44 noes. Mr. Gorman had also, in a short earnest speech, moved to lay the substitute on the table, and that motion was defeated—yeas 34; nays 43. Then the concluding votes were taken, the free silver substitute being adopted by a vote of 43 to 34, and the bill thus amended passed by a vote of 42 to 35.

Its title was changed so as to make it read: "To restore the coinage of silver dollars and for other purposes."

All the sections of the House bill are struck out; and instead of them the bill provides that the mints of the United States shall be open to the coinage of silver and that dollars of 412½ grains Troy, of standard silver, shall be coined upon the same terms and subject to the same limitations as regulate the coinage and legal tender quality of gold. It also directs the coinage of that portion of the silver bullion in the Treasury that represents the siegniorage; such silver dollars to be used in the payment of the current expenses of the Government. It forbids the issue of national bank notes of denominations less than $10; and it directs the redemption of greenbacks and of the Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14th, 1890, in standard silver dollars or in gold coin at the option of the Treasury Department and their reissue, as under existing law.

The bill now goes to the House for concurrence in the substitute, and the next move, after the House refuses to concur, will be the appointment of a conference committee.

The debate was begun by Mr. Merrill, who delivered a speech in opposition to the bill.

Discussion proceeding under the five-minute rule, and Mr. Daniel opposed the amendment proposed by Mr. Butler, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out either gold or silver, as the case may require, when the two metals were not a parity, as one that was impracticable.

Mr. Butler's amendment was defeated, 18 to 60. Those who voted for it were Allen, Brown, Butler, Cameron, Cannon, George, Hill, Kyle, Peffer, Pritchard, Roach, Stewart, Tillman.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska, Populist, offered an amendment depriving the Secretary of the Treasury of the power to issue bonds without the prior authority of Congress.

Mr. White of California, Democrat, thought it unwise to load the measure with "Greek" amendments." Gifts of that character might result in the defeat of the substitute.

Mr. Mills of Texas, Democrat, said he would vote for the committee's substitute in order to defeat the House bill. The House bill, if passed, might become a law; but he was perfectly satisfied that if the substitute was carried it could never become a law.

In the course of a colloquy, Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky, Democrat, declared that the President had gone as far as he could be required to go in maintaining the credit of the Government, and he hoped he would not take another step in the way of selling bonds, but put the responsibility where it properly belonged—upon Congress; and if calamity should come, let it rest where it ought to rest.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska, Populist, declined to withdraw his amendment. The country has had too much professed loyalty to silver when there was no opportunity of enacting a silver measure into law and too much "scuttling into the moss and deep places of the pool" when it came to voting on a measure of this kind.

Mr. Allen's amendment was rejected—yeas, 21; nays, 54.

Mr. Morrill of Vermont, Republican, offered an amendment providing that the seignoirage on all coinage of silver under the act shall be retained by the United States, equal in amount to the difference between the coining value and the commercial value of the silver bullion when presented at the mint. He said he thought the proposition so fair that there would be no objection to it by any one. Mr. Peffer of Kansas, Populist, opposed the amendment as "giving away" the whole principle for which the friends of silver were contending.

Just as the hands on the clock dial were almost pointing to the hour of two—when all debate was to cease—Mr. Gorman rose, and in earnest and impressive tones said:

"Mr. President—Congress has been called upon to give immediate relief to the Treasury. It is so urgent that we were requested to remain here during the holidays to see if it were not possible to perfect some measure to relieve the pressure on the Treasury. In answer to that request from the Executive, we have before us this House bill as one of a series of measures—a bill to authorize the issue of 3 per cent. bonds and short-time certificates. The Senate Finance Committee, being hostile, has responded by proposing unlimited coinage of silver.

"Mr. President, it was as well known the day when that substitute was reported as it is now, that the conditions of the silver question are precisely what they were in 1890; and that it is impossible to have this provision become a law at this time, or at any time prior to March, 1897."

Mr. Morgan of Alabama, Democrat—Why?

Mr. Gorman—The public declaration of the President of the United States that a bill containing such a provision cannot meet with his approval.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska, Populist—The Democratic platform calls for it.

Mr. Gorman—Under these conditions, Mr. President, and under the conditions which exist in this chamber, the advocates of the free coinage of silver cannot themselves agree upon any proposition—as has been evidenced by the votes today. Those who desire that metal shall be a metal of final redemption have not by their votes to-day been able to agree on any proposition.

Mr. Morgan—I call the Senator's attention to the fact that it is no part of the duty of Congress to legislate under the direction of the President of the United States. Its legislation must be independent.

Mr. Gorman—I fully agree to that proposition, and only regret that there has not been more independence in the past. The Senator from Alabama will not go farther than I to resent the encroachments of any Executive. With a view to bring this question to a direct vote, I move that the substitute be laid on the table.

The vote was taken and Mr. Gorman's motion was rejected—yeas 34, nays 48.

The vote was next taken on Mr. Morrill's seigniorage amendment, and it was rejected—yeas, 33, nays, 44.

At this point a controversy arose as to the meaning of the unanimous consent arrived at yesterday about taking the final vote—the intimation of the chair as well as the contention of the friends of the substitute being that no new amendments could be offered and that only the substitute could be voted on before the final vote on the bill; while it was contended on the other side that the several amendments of which notice had been given were entitled to be considered as pending.

After much colloquy, Mr. Sherman asked unanimous consent to have the several amendments voted on; but Mr. Harris objected.

All the proposed amendments having been thus cut off, the Senate was brought to a direct vote on the free silver substitute; and the substitute was agreed to—yeas 43, nays 34. The bill as amended was then passed without a division and was reported to the Senate—its consideration hitherto having been in Committee of the Whole.

Then Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, Republican, offered his fortification amendment and Mr. Teller moved to lay it on the table. That motion was agreed to without a division.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill as amended, and it was passed—yeas 42; nays 35.

The text of the bill (the substitute) is as follows, the title being amended so as to read: "To restore the coinage of silver dollars and for other purposes."

That from and after the passage of this act the mints of the United States shall be open to the coinage of silver, and there shall be coined dollars of the weight of four hundred and twelve and a half grains Troy of standard silver, nine-tenths fine, as provided by the act of January 18th, 1837, and upon the same terms and subject to the limitations and provisions of law regulating the coinage and legal tender quality of gold; and whenever the said coins herein provided for shall be received into the Treasury, certificates may be issued therefor in the manner now provided by law.

Section 2, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall coin into standard silver dollars, as soon as practicable, according to the provisions of section one of this act, from the silver bullion purchased under authority of the act of July 14th, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," that portion of said silver bullion which represents the seigniorage or profit to the Government, to-wit: The difference between the cost of the silver purchased under this act and its coinage value, and said silver dollars so coined shall be used in the payment of the current expenses of the Government; and for the purpose of making the said seigniorae immdiately available for use as money, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue silver certificates against it, as if it were already coined and in the Treasury.

Section 3, That no national bank note shall be hereafter issued of a denomination less than ten dollars, and all notes of such banks now outstanding of denominations less than that sum shall be, as rapidly as practicable, taken up, redeemed and cancelled, and no notes of ten dollars and larger denominations shall be issued in their stead under the direction of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Section 4, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem the United States notes, commonly called "greenbacks," and also the Treasury notes issued under the provisions of the act of July 14th, 1890, when presented for redemption, in standard silver dollars or in gold coin, using for redemption of said notes either gold or silver coins, or both, not at the option of the holder but exclusively at the option of the Treasury Department, and said notes, commonly called "greenbacks," when so redeemed, shall be reissued as provided by the act of May 31st, 1878.

The long struggle was over at 3 p. m. and then there was an executive session, and the Senate at 5.15 p. m. adjourned until Tuesday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House spent another day in the consideration of the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, without conclusion.

Mr. Taft of Ohio, Republican, reported favorably from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, resolutions to ask the President to send to the House the correspondence with the German Government relative to the refusal to permit American insurance companies to do business in the German empire, and it was agreed to.

TREASURY GOLD RESERVE.

Its Condition at the Close of Business—The New Issue of Bonds—Over Three Hundred Bids Already Received.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—At the close of business to-day the Treasury gold reserve stood at $49,050,069. The withdrawals for the day amounted to $132,700. From present indications the gold reserve is not likely to drop much lower.

On next Wednesday at noon, proposals for the new $100 000,000 issue of thirty year four per cent. bonds will be opened at the Treasury. On two previous occasions, public bids were invited. The first was on February 7th, 1894, when 288 separate bids were received and the second was on November 18th, 1894, when 594 separate bids were received. The number this time is likely to be still greater, as at present, while the Treasury officials will not state the number of separate bids received, it is known that they exceed three hundred, with two and a half days more in which bids may be submitted. As all the bids, or nearly all, so far submitted are sealed, it cannot be stated the aggregate of the bids already made. Quite a number of bids are directed simply to the Secretary of the Treasury or Secretary Carlisle, and these letters, with nothing on the envelope to indicate the nature of their contents, have been and are daily opened in the ordinary routine of business.

In some instances the price bid has been, it is said, as high as 112, but this figure has been only for small amounts. As on former occasions, the heavy bidders will probably not submit their proposals until the last day or so, and come in person with their propositions and be present at the opening. There seems at present no reason to doubt that the issue of $100,000,000 will be over subscribed, but whether at figures the Treasury will accept, remains to be seen.

BANK STATEMENT.

Weekly Statement of Associated Banks.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The weekly statement of the associated banks shows the following changes: Reserve increase, $1,944,900; loans decrease, $717,200; specie increase, $685,000; legal tenders increase $1,436,500; deposits increase, $706,400; circulation decrease $11,500. The banks now hold $39,628,400 in excess of legal requirements.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ARMENIA TROUBLES.

NO HOPE OF AID FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Adverse Criticism in England of Lord Salisbury's Policy Regarding the Venezuela Dispute—The Russo-Turkish Alliance.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The speech delivered by Prime Minister Salisbury last night was very disappointing, for the reason that he gave no indication that he was doing anything to settle the trouble with the United States and also for the reason that his statement concerning Armenia showed that there was little if any hope of the British Government's doing anything to mitigate the evils in that afflicted part of the Turkish dominions.

More definite information on all the questions that have caused so much comment and uneasiness recently will undoubtedly be furnished, but it will require interpellations in the House of Commons to compel the Government to give it. It is certain that Lord Salisbury's speech has only whetted the determination of the Liberals to challenge by amendments to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, opening the session of Parliament, the policy of the Government towards Armenia and Venezuela.

It can be said that the whole strength of the Liberals, which will be added to by a number of malcontent Unionists, will be brought to bear on the Government in trying to obtain explicit statements regarding Armenia. The opposition will want to know why Great Britain's policy toward Armenia were foiled, the nature of the *entente* between Russia and Turkey, and also why the difficulty with the United States concerning the arbitration of the Venezuelan boundary dispute had been prolonged.

Within the past month liberal opinion has set strongly against Lord Salisbury's treatment of the Venezuelan question. In his address to the electors at Arbroath Thursday night, the Rt. Hon. John Morley, formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, in Mr. Gladstone's last administration, who is contesting the Montrose district, of which Arbroath is a part, said Lord Salisbury ought to know that he is playing with fire in using in replying to Secretary of State Olney, language bearing an interpretation of an attack on the Monroe doctrine, which the United States were resolute in upholding. The criticism covers only a small part of the Liberal objections of the policy of the Government. It is now asked every day by both Liberals and Unionists, why it is that the Government allows the trouble to drag on. Since Lord Salisbury's dispatch to Secretary Olney and Mr. Cleveland's message to Congress ignited American feeling, three members of the Cabinet, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfor, first Lord of the Treasury; the Right Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, have declared their approval of the Monroe doctrine. While, so far as known, Lord Salisbury has taken no decisive diplomatic action to reconcile the Washington Government or to get the dispute settled by proposing such arbitration as would find favor in the United States, a strong minority in Parliament will be found urging that there be no delay in the solution of the difficulty and that Great Britain should not even wait for the report of the American high commission, but rather that she should restore at once the most friendly relations by some mode of arbitration akin to Mr. Morley's suggestion for the appointment of a commission to be composed of an equal number of representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Venezuela.

Lord Salisbury's vague acceptance in his speech last night of the Monroe doctrine as President Monroe understood it, disappoints the country, which is waiting for a more explicit definition of the Government's attitude.

KINSTON FIRE-BUGS.

Sentences Delayed to Give the Accused Opportunity to Run Away.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 1.—As has been stated, the men accused of repeatedly setting fire to the town of Kinston were acquitted in one of the chief cases against them. In another case, in which James B. Coll and Bob Williams (white) and Red Joyner (colored) were charged with (early last year) starting the largest fire, known as the Cummings fire, all entered a plea of *nolo contendere*. They are each sentenced to forty years in the penitentiary. The sentences are to go into effect on the 10th of February. The delay is to give the men an opportunity to run away. On the tenth a capias will be sent to each county in the State and if found any where, into the penitentiary they will go. Similar action is taken in reference to B. N. Fields, a prominent white man. He was charged with hiring a witness to swear falsely. He entered the same plea and was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. His sentence, like the others, is to be delayed so he can leave the State.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Statement Issued from the Treasury Department.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—The debt statement issued this afternoon shows a net increase in the public debt less cash in the Treasury during January of $5,747,976. The interest bearing debt increased $860. The non-interest bearing debt decreased $6,485,423.

The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business January 31st were: Interest bearing debt, $747,383,820; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,678,193; debt bearing no interest, $478,602,005. Total, $1,124,688,015.

The certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury outstanding at the end of the month were: $563,542,778, a decrease of $5,480,800.

The total cash in the Treasury was $774,553,795. The gold reserve was $49,844,507.

Net cash balances $131,746,271. In the month there was a decrease in gold coin and bars of $19 505,351, the total at the close being $99,693,836. Of silver there was an increase of $3,961,268. Of the surplus there was in national bank depositories $14,803,808, against $14,271,280 at the end of the preceding month.

FITZSIMMONS-MAHER.

The Pugilistic Contest to Take Place Near El Paso.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

EL PASO, TEXAS, Feb. 1.—It is now pretty well settled that the pugilistic contest will be pulled off immediately north of El Paso or near No Man's Land, said to be in dispute between Texas and New Mexico.

Bill Bradburn, of Chicago, will be a special referee for Dan Stuart at all the fights. He is to assist the official referee in matters under the control of the latter, but which are hard to watch by any one man, such for instance, as watching seconds, and friends of contestants. Pullman sleepers have been assigned trackage here for parties from Los Angeles, San Francisco, Denver, Prescott, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, New Orleans and St. Augustine.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

PATRIOTS FIND ENCOURAGEMENT IN ACTION OF THE U. S. SENATE.

Hopeful of Recognition of Their Belligerency—Movements of Insurgents—Encounters with Spanish Troops.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, February 1.—The news of the action of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate was like a bombshell here. The Spaniards had relied on assurances that the United States would refuse to recognize the belligerency of the Cubans. All cables intimating the committee's probable action were suppressed. Frequent cables from Madrid were published, stating that there was no probability of favorable action. The Spaniards felt sure and the Cubans had lost all hope of recognition. The first step created a tremendous sensation. The Government refused to permit the papers to publish New York cables, but allowed the Madrid cable stating that the Cabinet held a session to consider the action of the committee in favor of the recognition of belligerency. The Spaniards are highly indignant. Newspaper organs of the conservative and reform parties denounce the action and refuse to believe that Congress and the President will approve. They declared if the United States took such action they would lose more than Spain. They called attention to Spain's additions to the navy and increases of defences for Cuban ports, saying Spain is prepared for any emergency. The Cubans went wild with joy. Many failed to understand that final action has not yet been taken. The Cubans declared all they wanted was an opportunity to buy ships, arms and ammunition. They said the adoption of the report meant victory for the Cuban cause. The feeling against Americans in Spanish circles is increasing. There is little doubt that further action by the United States will make their position here uncomfortable. The American residents would feel more secure if a warship were here. The moral effect alone would be great. Germany is the only foreign nation represented here now. She has three schoolships in the harbor. The French fleet is said to be coming. The Americans declare keeping the warships away is an outrage.

Gen. Marin took charge of the active field operations in hope of a decisive battle with Gomez. He has a great opportunity before the arrival of Weyler. More items are massed in the centre of Havana Province than ever before. There are strong fortifications of every station, armored cars are movable along the railroad between stations and all points are connected by telegraph. Yet Gomez crosses when he pleases. Marin started for Guanajay Thursday morning and stopped over night at San Antonio, owing to tracks being removed and wires cut. Marin believed both Gomez and Maceo were penned up in Pinar Province. He intended pursuing them, making Guanajay the base of operations. Gomez, instead of continuing his march westward to meet Maceo, moved around Guanajay, brushed against Marin's pickets Thursday at San Antonio, passed east through Banos, struck the railroad line between Bejucal and Quivican, twenty miles south of Havana, crossing to the vicinity occupied last week. Gen. Canella moving up the line on a train from Batabano with 800 men Thursday afternoon was stopped by the rails being removed. Supposing there was only a small band of rebels he ordered the troops to attack and found himself surrounded by Gomez and party and in danger of being wiped out. The troops were saved by the arrival of reinforcements after losing many men. The Government refuses to furnish any information. The other sources place the Spanish loss at 200 men. It is believed this is exaggerated.

Gen. Marin learned of Canella's fight Friday morning, and changed his plan upon finding Gomez behind him, and moved back to Rincon, then south toward San Felipe, where strong defences have been erected.

Maceo, when last reported, was near Centre Pinar province, moving east. His force is now estimated at 5,000 men.

La Crete, Castello Cespedes and other parties of insurgents, are causing much trouble in Matanzas province. Frequent engagements are reported, but none important. The insurgents continue to gain strength in all provinces.

There are repeated announcements that the estates intend to begin grinding cane, but only one is positively in active operation, Toledo, under the shadow of Havana's walls.

Eighteen thousand additional troops are expected from Spain early this month.

The Modern Invalid.

Has tasts medicinally, in keeping with other luxuries. A remedy must be pleasantly acceptable in form, purely wholesome in composition, truly beneficial in effect, and entirely free from every objectionable quality. It really ill he consults a physician; if constipated he uses the gentle family laxative Syrup of Figs.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

Do you speculate? "Guide to Successful Speculation" mailed free. Wheat, provision, cotton and stock speculation on limited margins thoroughly explained. Correspondence solicited. Warren, Ford & Co., 11 Wall Street, New York. feb 2 1t*

Wanted—Bright young men and middle-aged men to prepare for the Railway Mail, Departmental, Indian and Government Printing services. Examinations soon in this city. Particulars free of National Correspondence Institute, Washington, D. C. feb 2 1t*

Photographs—Big Photographs, Little Photographs, Fine Photographs, Good Photographs, Pretty Photographs. All kinds of Photographs except bad Photographs. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street, for Photographs feb 2 1f

Wanted—Partner with $500 to take charge of business in North Carolina. Best paying business on earth. Write J. S. Tart, Fair Bluff, N. C. jan 29 4.*

The latest and best cold weather drink a specialty. We serve the best hot Tom and Jerry and hot Scotch in the city. Call and see me to-day. A. P. Levy, French Cafe, Princess street. jan 21 tf

A fresh supply daily of Country Sausage and Liver Pudding. Pig Feet 5 cents a pound. A full line of Choice Groceries cheap. Call and see me. Chas. D. Jacobs, ag't, 217½ North Front street. jan 19 tf

When you want a nice bunch of Bananas, a barrel of Baldwin's, a case or crate of fine Western Apples, a bag of Irish or Sweet Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Beans, or Mountain Butter from ten to forty pound lots, call or send your orders to A. S. Winstead & Co., Commission Merchants and Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers. Jan 1 D&W tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c31

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

Tar, Honey and Rum

—COMPOUND—

A purely old fashion Home-Made

Cough and Cold Remedy.

No Opiates of any kind. Pure, harmless, effective. Can be given with perfect safety to the youngest and the oldest. Pronounced by the pulpit, the press, and the public to be the greatest Cough Syrup on earth. Made under the personal supervision of

JAMES D. NUTT, Pharmacist,

an 19 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE CHICAGO.

Just Try It, Which Is All We Ask

We do not claim to sell our goods so much less than others, but we do say that we can and will sell as low as any House that pays full value for their goods.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,

dec 24 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Prescription Specialist.

Foreign and Domestic

PRESCRIPTIONS

Prepared by Ether

Apothecary's or Metric

SYSTEM.

N. B.—Store open every night until 11 o'clock.

Registered Pharmacist sleeps in store.

J. Hicks Bunting, Ph. G.

"Presciption Specialist,"

Y. M. C. A. Building,

jan 12 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Seed Potatoes,

Early Rose.

FULL AND FRESH STOCK

GENERAL GROCERIES.

Agricultural Salt,

KAINIT, ACID PHOSPHATE,

Ammoiated Guano.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

jan 15 tf

Cash Paid

—FOR—

Beeswax.

If you have some to sell, ship it to us, and we will allow you

28 Cents Per Pound

Free on board cars or steamer at Wilmington in good sound packages. References all through the South if required.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.,

Boston, Mass.

nov 16 3m Office and Warehouse 36 Central Wharf

EARLY OHIO,

Early Rose and Peerless

Seed Potatoes.

Remember the best seed give the best results.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

dec 29 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DO YOU WANT EMBROIDERIES?

JOHNSON & FORE

Can Furnish You.

The largest, handsomest and cheapest stock ever exhibited in this city, have just been opened at

No. 111 Market St.

NEW WHITE GOODS.

—AL—

CAPES

—AND—

Jackets

now on hand will be sold regardless of COST.

DRESS GOODS

continue to sell at reduced prices.

Telephone call 193. jan 26 1t

CASH TALKS.

THE

Alderman Hardware Co.

are now making Low Cash Prices to their country friends on

Plows, Plow Castings,

HAMES, HAME STRINGS,

Backbands, Singletrees, Trace Chains,

Shovels, Spades, Hoes, both handled and unhandled; Rakes, Plowlines, Bridles, Collars, Collar Pads.

A full line of Granite Iron Ware, House Furnishing Goods,

Crockery, Pistols, Cutlery,

Iron King Cook Stoves

AND LIBERTY RANGES.

A few Nice Oil Heaters to be had at Cost for Cash.

Alderman Hardware Co.,

29 South Front Street,

jan 19 tf Wilmington, N. C.

THE JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT Co.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Assortment and Quality Unsurpassed.

Prices Based on Small Profits.

PROMPT DELIVERY OF GOODS.

THE JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT CO.,

15 and 17 South Front street, Wilmington, N. C.

Telephone 14. oct 6 tf

Above Comparison.

Our new line of Gentlemen's $3.00 Shoes.
Our $4.00 Boots that we are selling at $3.00.
Ladies' $3.50 Cork Sole Shoes for $3.00.
Gentlemen's $3.00 Lace Shoes for $4.10.
Ladies' $2.50 for Pat. Leather Button Shoes.
We ask you to call and compare them critically with any Shoe you ever bought before for the money.

Geo. R. French & Sons.

jan 19 tf

Announcement.

I TAKE THIS METHOD of announcing to all my old friends and patrons that I have again located in Wilmington and may be found at Prempert's Barber Shop, No. 11 South Front street, where I will be pleased to see you one and all.

Respectfully,

dec 29 tf WILLIAM J. STEWART.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KATZ & POLVOGT,

No 9 North Front St.,

Our Great January Sale

gets headway as the days go by. Such selling of Silks and Dress Goods, of Muslin Underwear and White Goods and Embroideries as we've been doing for a week past makes the store look as if holiday times were here again. This week some new stocks drop into the rush.

Dress Goods.

Two yards for the price of one; sometimes better than that. Those importers' stocks have upset all previous price ideas. We have gone through all the Dress Goods shelves and brought practically everything to the new price level. In some instances there's but a Dress Pattern of a kind; in others the assortment is unbroken. The reductions are like this:

$2.00 goods at 98c.
$4.00 goods at $2.75.
$3.00 goods at $1.50.
$2.00 goods at $1.00.
$1.50 goods at 75c.
38c Suitings 19c.
45c fancy Jacquards, Cheviots and Check Novelties 25c, 54-inch.
60c all-wool Diagonals, Homespuns and Cheviots, very neat and stylish, 44c yard.
50c English Wool Novelty, Spring effects, 30c.
75c Wool Suiting, stylish striped effects, 50c.
$2.00 Soleil, correct colorings, lustrous finish, $1.25.
$1.25 Mohair and Wool Suiting, Jacquard figures, 85c.
$1 25 44 inch English Tweed Novelty, stylish and serviceable, 50c.
$1.50 French Boucle, quiet plaid effects, 98c.

BLACK GOODS.

Crepon Cheviots 68c and 75c yard; good value at $1 and $1.25.
English Clay Diagonals, 48c.
Bright lustred Mohair, 50c yard.
Wide wale Cheviots, 85c instead of $1.25.
Jacquard Fancies, small, neat effects, 49c.
50-inch Storm Serges, 65c; formerly 90c.
Mourning Veils at special prices.

THE SILK SALE

swings into a new week with almost no end of interesting lots. Think of 200 kinds of Silk in a special sale and hardly two pieces alike! Think of quarter prices on some of them! Is it any wonder that they have made such a stir?

Four Special Lots.

No. 1, 1,000 yards of Silk at 25c.
No. 2, 1,000 yards of Silk at 50c.
No. 3, 1,000 yards of Silk at 75c.
No. 4, 1,000 yards of Silk at 98c.

Women's WRAPS at less than half. Thank the so-far-side-tracked Winter for it. We've taken the stock of Jackets of the best maker. Finest goods up to date.

CARPETS AND RUGS—Prices cut to zero. They must go.

Don't miss our GREAT CLEARING SALE.

Katz & Polvogt,

No. 6 NORTH FRONT St.

N. B.—Two hundred Corsets worth $2 to $3, including C. P., S. C. and other standard brands this week only 95c. jan 12 tf

J. W. NORWOOD, President. W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.

W. C. COKER, Jr., Ass't Cashier.

Atlantic National Bank,

Wilmington, N. C.

Liberal Loans made on approved security at Lowest Rates.

No Interest Paid on Deposits.

All Cash Collections remitted for on day of receipt. Accounts of individuals, firms, banks and other corporations solicited. Promptness, Accuracy and Safety Guaranteed.

	Dec 13, 1893.	Dec 13, 1894.	Dec. 13 1895.
Surplus and Net Profits,	$94,200	$33,000	$32,000
Premiums on U. S. Bonds,	3,907	None.	None
Banking House, &c.....	15,800	14,000	10,000

Dividends paid past two years, 6 per cent. per annum.

Last installment of capital paid in October, 1892. jan 9 tf